ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,419—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
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The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Deks, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4112	800	A. Symons	5th July.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7375	5750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	7469	12000	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4115	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PERIM	3908	800	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	R. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4112	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4805	800	Vig. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places on the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

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Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

10th July 7th August 4th September
25th July 21st August

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
LONDON	.....	2,841	600	1st Aug.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
VIA VENICE, BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ARCHIDUCHESSE ACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	.....	9th July.
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 325		Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AGLAIA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1895.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or
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THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

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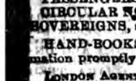
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



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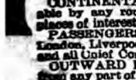

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 4th July, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Depy. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th June, 1895.

MR. J. M. DRENNAN having CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm as from YESTERDAY, the Business of the Firm will, from This Date, be carried on Solely by the remaining Partners Mr. OSBORNE MARSHALL and Mr. MORARJEE NENSEE, under the old Name of DRENNAN and Co. Mr. Osborne Marshall alone will Sign the Firm.

DRENNAN & Co.
Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 15TH JULY.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 5.

FRANK CARTER,
6, Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and ARTWORK will be held in SIMLA about the middle of August, when the usual Prizes will be given. The Prospectus will be issued in May, and can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary. The return Carriage to any part of British India of all accepted contributions (Copies and Pictures previously exhibited at Simla excepted) or their Carriage to Poona will be defrayed by the Society.

H. F. C. BOUGHEY BURGESS,
Honorary Secretary.
Simla, 26th April, 1895.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

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IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HAS acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other ; it has been everywhere commended by the most competent Judges, and stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

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FOR THE MONSOON.

SPECIALLY GOOD VALUE.

Rs. 3.—THE MONSOON CARRIAGE APRON.

A stout duck back, black American Leather Apron, cheap, strong, and a thoroughly Waterproof article, size 70 by 50 ins.

Rs. 5-12.—THE "VICTORIA" RUG.

Dull black American leather, lined with superior woollen cloth, in dark colours 7 Fancy and Cotton Plaids, Size 0 by 50 in. If fitted with nickel ring as used for Dog Cart, As. 8 extra. If with eyeletsat corners and straps for fastening to a Victoria, As. 8 extra. The same applies to the Rs. 3 Rug.

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Light in texture and thoroughly waterproof ; plain light colour with reverse check, size 4 by 5 feet.

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Lined with superior quality dark coloured serges, complete with ring for fastening, size 4 by 5 feet.

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Lined with all wool Twill Scotch Plaid, complete with ring for fastening, size 50 by 70 in.

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OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. „ „ „ „	7 12 &	8 10
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GENTS'—

24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
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25 in. Brown Twilled Silk „	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. „ „ „ Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bomb

AITCHISON'S PATENT POCKET BINOCULAR.

FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.

AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.

Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.

British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.

GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅛ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.

HIGH POWER SUPERIOR QUALITY. ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium. This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.

SPLENDID DEFINITION.

The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.

MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.

COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,

Rs. 70.

Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India ?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
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3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
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PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THERE will be a Complimentary SMOKING CONCERT to Mr. R. N. MANT, at the BOMBAY GYMKHANA, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 10th Instant, commencing at 9-30 P.M. Members are permitted to bring Guests.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, the 4th instant, a PORTION of the FREERE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODY BUNDER will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC during such time as the Taboot Procession is passing.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 3rd July, 1895.

WANTED,

SEVERAL New and Second-hand PLATT GINS, 5 bearings. Also several Portable and Stationary ENGINES, capable of driving a Factory of 10, 25 and 50 Gins. Apply, with Details and Specifications, to the Secretary.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE LAKDAWALA,
Secretary, Cotton Ginning Company,
Poorana Thasil, Chandni Chok, Delhi.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the abovenamed Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th Day of July, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of passing the following Extraordinary Resolution :—

1. "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to Wind Up the same, and accordingly that the Company be Wound Up voluntarily under the provisions of Sec. 173 Clause (c) of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

2. AND ALSO (should the said Resolution be passed) for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator or Liquidators, and of fixing his or their Remuneration.

3. AND of passing the following Resolutions :—

"That sanction be and the same is hereby accorded to the Liquidator or Liquidators to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised, mentioned or set forth in Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

4. "That sanction be and the same is hereby accorded to the Liquidator or Liquidators to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised, mentioned or set forth in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

5. "That (if more than one Liquidator be appointed) all powers exercisable by the liquidators jointly may be exercised by each one of them severally.

6. "That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered until the property of the said National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, be Sold, Assigned and Transferred to do all things necessary and expedient for the purpose of keeping the Machinery, Engines, Boilers and Mill Gear of the said National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, in good order and condition, and the said Liquidator or Liquidators are hereby expressly authorized and empowered to work and to do all things necessary for the working of the said Mill, to borrow money for the above purpose, and generally to carry on the business of the said Company, or to let the said Mill on hire to any person or persons, Firm or company for the purpose of working the same as to them may appear best for the interests of the Shareholders, and to provide in the lease or agreement for lease of the same that the lessee or lessees shall not be responsible for any loss, destruction of or injury to the Mill or the Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., therein arising from any accident which shall not be due to the negligence or default of the said lessee or lessees.

7. "That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to purchase (if deemed by them advantageous for the Company so to do) the reversion of the hereditaments and premises held on lease by the Company under an Indenture of lease, bearing date the 24th Day of January, 1877, and expressed to be made between Shapoorjee Jewajee and Nowrojee Jeewajee of the first part, the said Shapoorji Jewajee and Nowrojee Jewajee and Jeejeebhoy Jewajee of the second part, and the said Company of the third part, and the Liquidators are hereby expressly authorised and empowered to borrow money on the security of the Mill premises and Machinery or otherwise if deemed expedient by them in order to effect such purchase.

By Order of the Directors,

For the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited,
J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th July 1895.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE.

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1876	.....	£ 742,553
" " 1885	.....	" 960,107
" " 1827	.....	" 988,013
" " 1892	.....	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,739,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,783,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND, at Fort, belonging to the Municipality of Bombay.

The following two plots of land, suitable for building, situate at the Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, formerly known as Borah Musjid Lane, near Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following two valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 4 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1895.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 303·36 square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the north side of the improved street, called Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, and bounded on the north by a narrow strip of land measuring 31·43 square yards or thereabouts (which will be charged at the same rate at which the purchaser shall have purchased the said Lot I), on the west by the passage of Borah Musjid lane, on the east by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Captain, and on the south by Jijibhai Dadabhai Street aforesaid.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 414·38 square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the south side of Jijibhai Dadabhai Street aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the said Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, on the east by Borah Bazaar Street, on the south by the property of Tulsidas Khimji and Bhugwandas Khimji, and on the west by the property of Dadabhai Kavasji Motishah.

Plans of the said land may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 2, 1895.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHEE AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
"For India" " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	44 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay. Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertaind on Application.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL .....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : Limtd.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed period, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.
Hours of Business : 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal, Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
BUSINESS HOURS :—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder disinfectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, England

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BLACKMAN FANS AND HUMIDIFIERS COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING Co., LD.
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRON CHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states 'TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM

OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents :—Calcutta : BATHGATE & Co. Bombay : TREACHER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona TREACHER & Co. Allahabad : LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla : PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon : DE SOUZA & Co.

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14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should bear no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

A BOON TO MEN!

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn LONDON

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

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With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 35 LAKHS.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	167 / 154
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	220
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	5125	all	51	22
National Bank of India	60,000	250	212½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	20	725
Anglo-Indian Jute Co., Ld. (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	960	500	500	15	475
Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Bombay New Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	500	35	1,465
Bombay Steam Cotton Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs. 40	980
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs. 30	955
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs. 15	700
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,240
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	990
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	620
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Ghatkopar	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	980
Howard and Bullough's	1,800	500	500	25	700
Hydersabad	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	455
Indian Manfg.	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	1,315
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	595
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	2 dvd Rs. 5	177½
Jeevraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,165
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	30	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs. 20	790
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	330
Kurla Manfg. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	935
Lalbaug	2,500	100	100	7½	218
Lord Reay Mfg.	648	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,800	1,000	2 dvd Rs. 35	1,090
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Mahboob Shah Mills (G I P Railway)	2,400	500	500	15 per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,116
Meghji Goculdas	6,000	250	250	4 dvd Rs. 60	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs. 70	2,210
Mahomedbhoy Mayomedbhoy & Sons	4,000	100	100	Nil	par
Madhowji Mills	1,779	100	100	Nil	90
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	675
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 22½	535
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	2 dvd Rs. 80	935
Rajan Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	1,335 xd
Shakspeare Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	930
Southern India	1,000	800	500	15	140
Southern Maharattee	1,319	250	250	4 dv Rs. 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	7½	376
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	800	800	30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	80	850
Vaniahaniker Lakhmishanker Mill Co., Ld	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	425

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,200
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	68½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Arbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	2,000	1,160	1,160	90	1,153
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	2 dvd 14 x	221
Bho wanagar City Press & Manfg. Co., Ld	550	250	250	45	155
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	155
Broll's Cagnpore Press	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press	400	200	...	20	90
Express and Manfg. Co., Ld	150	3,500	500	80	1,125
Fort	300	500	500	25	510
French	300	500	500	30	431
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	480
Hemchand Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khanguam	240	450	450	30	480
Mahrva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	190
Mombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	190
Morjsell Co	3,125	400	500	Nil	355
Mudnar M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Jerse	1,500	200	200	25	625
New Indian	3,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sahapathy (Bellary)	580	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	800	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	565
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	200
Vakzar	...	1,000	100	90	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	345
Back Bay Baths	2,000	50	50	10	75
Bathora Pile		100	100	12	40
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	135
Do. New Issue	500	275	225	75	5,175
Bombay Forge Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 11	1,303
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	69
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	631
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	1,725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Delisi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	253
Delisi Cloth & Steamsel Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	270
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	25
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	...	...	1,000	dvd 25	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	550
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	141
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	349
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	203
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	141
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	133 xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	82
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100		155
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	110
Prince of Wales Fire Is	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	490
Bounty & Co	1,000	100	100	9	2,230
Trember & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,030
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	7	111
Telephone Co	2,200	25	100	dv Rs. 12	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Eagles Gold	Rs.	29
Gold Leaf	"	29-1 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-5 "
Do. do. new	"	28-4 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-13
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Dragons	"	18-1
Silver	"	15-9
Do. 1/8	"	28-4
Cercles	"	206-0
Marions	"	190-0
French Francs	"	205-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mohurrum : Talbot Day.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 21st ult., expected to arrive at daylight.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Halli Brothers vs. R. A.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Independent.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Clan Drummond yesterday; the steamers Vasna and Mahanadi left it on Tuesday, and the steamer Ormiston yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Chateau Yquem and Kurdistan entered, and the steamer California left, the dock on Tuesday.

HOCKEY.—Gymkhana vs. Deolali.—There will be a match this evening. Play will commence at 5-30, punctually. The following is the Gymkhana side:—Full back, T. L. Roberts; backs, M. Reid, H. Vines, and G. S. Curtis; half-backs, F. T. Brown and V. E. Booth; central forwards, H. E. John and P. F. Fischer; right wing, F. Beazley and F. J. Wade-Brown; left wing, E. C. Bradford and V. K. Birch. Referee, Mr. A. Mackay.

PENALTY FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Didarulla-khan, of the Abkari Department, charged Gopal Mahadeo, a Bhandari, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari, on Tuesday evening, at Tantanpoora. The accused, who was arrested in the act of selling liquor, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

FIRE AT COLABA.—About a quarter to 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a cadjan shed, used as a smithy by a blacksmith, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, resulting in the entire destruction of eight other cadjan sheds, situated in the immediate vicinity and used for stabling bullocks and buffaloes. Fortunately the owners of the animals, who were residing in the neighbourhood, turned up in time to save their live stock. The Colaba and the Fort engines arrived quickly on the scene, and extinguished the flames in about half-an-hour. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500. The outbreak is attributed to the careless use of lights in the smithy.

CHARGE OF FRAUD WITHDRAWN.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed hearing of the case, in which Habibhai Maganlal charged Tarachand Lakhmondas with cheating in respect of jewellery, worth about Rs. 3,000. Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, for the accused, while Mr. Jamietram, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Marwari Tulka Kera, whose shop was searched at the instance of the complainant. All parties agreeing, Mr. Walker withdrew the charge. Mr. Jamietram promised on behalf of the Marwari that complainant having expressed his regret, he would not sue him for damages. The charge was withdrawn.

THE MERMAID CLUB.—The Mermaid Club met, on Monday evening, and heard the first of a series of lectures on "Rome" by Dr. (Miss) da Cunha, who has recently visited that city. The lecturer discoursed in a pleasant and interesting manner on the early history of Rome, and gave a graphic description of its present appearance, with particular reference to the Piazza del Popolo and the Piazza Colonna, and to the Palaces and Churches of Rome, with here and there bright little touches of the social life of the Romans, as seen by the young lady herself. The lecture was illustrated with views of Rome, which Miss da Cunha had thoughtfully brought to exhibit to the audience. Lady friends of the members are invited to these lectures, which will be given at alternate meetings of the club for the next two or three months. The 14th instant, being the anniversary of the commencement of the Mermaid Club, there will be an "at home" on the 15th.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Framji Moos and Mehta, solicitors, write to us on behalf of Shaikh Essa bin Khalifa, pointing out some errors in the report published in our paper of the fire, which broke out in his stables at Bellasis Road, on Saturday evening. He denies that a large quantity of hay, bamboos, and other combustible articles were found lying in the two-storied house. No hay, bamboos or any other combustible articles were at all stored in, the said house. The articles were stored in a shed adjacent to the house, and the fire originated from that shed. It is also not true that in consequence of the two outbreaks mentioned in the report Shaikh Essa left the two-storied house, in which it is reported he resided. He has never at any time resided in the house, which was vacant, and to be let. There was some furniture in the house, but it was never removed, and a small portion of it was burnt. He also denies that he received communications of any kind, anonymous or otherwise, informing him that the house would be set on fire.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Candidates were sent up from the Bombay Ripon High School and Mr. D. J. Alpaiwala's class for the Allahabad Entrance (Matriculation) Examination held in April last. Thirty-one candidates were successful in the examination, three in the first division, fourteen in the second, and fourteen in the third division, a lady being one of them. From the result it seems that the trouble taken by Mr. Alpaiwala and the above institution is amply repaid. The following are the names of the candidates who passed the examination:—First Division—Dhunjibhai Pestonjee Sethna (rank 4); Tuljashunkar Dolatram Munkad (rank 19); Francis Xavier Pinto (rank 20). Second Division—Vasudeo Krishna Dhebri, Vasant Pundlik Dhumatkar, Vaman Krishnarao Dhurundhur, Dias, Pascoal Salvador, John Pascoal D'Lima, Eknath Sundarrao Sukthankar, Faria Jerome Caytan, Kothary Govinjee Amarsi, Merchant Allimahomed Hosseinally, Ranade Sadashiv Vishnu, Shavde Vinayak Hari, Ukidwar Balkrishna Dinkar, Mannel Thomas Vaz, Prabhoo Sheegiri Marthu. Third Division—Amarsal John Stephen, Desai Ambalal Khundubhai, Napolean Fonsica, Fraser Kaikhusroo Shapurjee, Haidari Muscadally Nadirally, Joshi Sakaram Balal, Khandwala Lalloobhai Vijbhukhandas, Kolakkar Nilkanth Waman, Mahatre Keshav Mahadev, Mankad Chunilal Rupshunkar, Palkar Krishnanath Ganesh, Sandu Hari Krishna, Vaglo Vithal Sadashiv, and Elizabeth Walker.

MAGISTERIAL WARNING TO THE POLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gunpatrao Visram appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of assault, preferred against him by one Ramchunder Damji. Mr. Dalvi appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused in his defence said that his wife informed him that the complainant's wife had abused and insulted her, and abused accused and his son. The complainant challenged accused to come upstairs, and when he did so, they pushed him, and having broken his sacred thread, assaulted him. Accused then called out for assistance, when a man, named Runchord, interfered, and saved him. Next day she again abused accused, who then threatened to inform the police. On the third day the matter was reported to the police by the accused, when a police jamadar called at the house to make inquiry; and it was on that account that the complainant brought the present charge. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no doubt the accused had assaulted complainant, but not content with that, he complained to the police that complainant and his wife had assaulted him, and threatened to beat him. The police jamadar had thereupon gone to make inquiries into the case. It was a non-cognizable complaint, and the police were wrong in making an investigation; in fact they had laid themselves open to punishment for investigating cases, which they were forbidden by law to investigate. The magistrate hoped the police would not in future interfere in cases in which they should not meddle; for such conduct was an abuse of authority, which it was necessary to check. It was distinctly laid down in Section 155 of the Code that no police officer should investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a magistrate, and the police officer who disobeyed the law was liable to punishment. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 10.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 25th June 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 22nd June 1895	4,228,100
Balance to be remitted from 23rd June 1895 to 31st March, 1896	12,771,900

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and essantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THIS annual Mahomedan festival, which commenced on the 24th ultimo, with the new moon in the month of Moburrum, will terminate this evening after the taboots and punjahs have been duly immersed in the sea, at Coolie Bunder. This year, the festivity has been attended with peace and tranquility, and there are reasons to believe that these happy conditions will remain throughout. The religious fervour, which is the distinguishing characteristic of this festival, was at its full swing last night "Katal-ki-rat," i.e., the night-of-slaughter, and the mournful rites and the customary passion-play were enacted amidst signs of great lamentation at both the Emambarrahs. At midnight all the taboots were taken in a procession through different Mahomedan localities under police escort, and everything passed off peacefully. The concurrence of the Hindu festival of the Ashadi Ekadashi with the Katal-ki-rat was looked upon with satisfaction by both the communities, who celebrated their respective festivities. The number of taboots and punjahs constructed in celebration of the Mohurrum festival, has been decreasing year by year, and this year shows a marked decrease. Up to yesterday afternoon licenses for the construction of 146 taboots and 686 punjahs were issued by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, each licensee being held responsible for any disturbance or breach of the peace that may occur in connection with that holding. In the previous year licenses for 151 taboots and 705 punjahs were granted, being five taboots and nineteen punjahs more than this year. The present decrease of fourteen taboots and 122 punjahs when compared with those of the year before the last. The following are the number of licenses issued this year for the construction of taboots and punjahs in each division:—In A Division, which includes Colaba, Esplanade, the Fort, the Crawford Markets, and Boree Bunder, four taboots and 13 punjahs; in the B Division, comprising Pydhownee, Oomercarry, Chuckla, Knuduck, and Mandavi, forty-five taboots and 111 punjahs; in the C Division, including Dhobie Talao, Thakordwar, Fanaswady, Sonapore, Kalbadevi, Lohar Chawl and Bhoolehwar, forty-six taboots and 147 punjahs; in the D Division, which extends from Girgaum to Mahaluxmee, embracing Candawady, Khetwady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, and Malabar Hill, eight taboots and thirty-five punjahs; in the E Division, which consists of Kamatipoora, Byculla, Grant Road, Mazagon, and Tarwady twenty-nine taboots and 258 punjahs; in the F Division, which takes in Parel, Sewree, Chinchpoogly, and Dadur, seven taboots and nineteen punjahs; and in the G Division, which comprises Mahim, Sion, Matoonga, and Worlee, seven taboots and forty-three punjahs. The Zoolai taboots and punjahs will be immersed at Mahaluxmee creek, while those in the Mahim will be conveyed to Lady Jamsetjee Road for immersion in the sea. All the other taboots and punjahs from the several divisions will be marched in a procession at noon to-day by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar Road, Kalbadevi Road, along the Esplanade Cross Road, across the Carnac Bunder Railway Overbridge to the sea-shore at Coolie Bunder, where all the taboots will be finally immersed. The European police officers in charge of the several sections will accompany the procession on horseback from their respective districts. During the time the procession is on its way the tram-cars will cease running through Kalbadevi and Bhendy Bazaar Road, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla will be suspended until the whole procession arrives at the Esplanade Cross Road. Traffic will also be suspended between Money School and Carnac Bunder. All liquor-shops and the shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs have been closed since Monday last, and will remain so until the conclusion of the Mohurrum, with the exception of a few refreshment rooms and hotels in the Fort, which have been allowed to remain open, but with strict injunction that no liquor should be sold to Natives until the festival is over.

All the necessary arrangements for the preservation of order to-day have been made by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner. The police at Coolie Bunder will be assembled for duty under Superintendent Jones of the Harbour Police, who will cause a cordon of policemen to be drawn up so as to strictly include all, but the persons properly accompanying the different taboots, from the Bunder enclosure. The following officers will man the brake:—Inspector Framji Bhicaji, Constables Montague, Cordeaux, and O'Keefe, Superintendent McDermott will be on duty at the Robert Money School this afternoon. Any alarm of disturbance or call for assistance must be immediately attended to by the officers manning the brake. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner will be found in on near Bhendy Bazaar, in the event of any emergency. The undermentioned parties of native police, which were detailed from the A, B, C, and H Divisions and from the Reserve will be posted at the following places:—Pydhownee, 1 jamadar, 1 havaldar, and 30 men; Null Bazar, 1 jamadar, 1 havaldar, and 30 men; Jail Road Corner, 1 havaldar and 20 men; J. J. Hospital Corner, 1 havaldar and 20 men; Gondria Street Chowky, 1 havaldar and 25 men; Junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road, 1 havildar and 20 men; and Alli bin Oomer's Stables, 15 men. Three parties of these men will accompany the taboots at proper intervals to the Bunder. A party of policemen at the end of the Jail Road will remain stationary till ordered to withdraw. One line of carriages should be drawn up along the A Division side of the Carnac Road as far as Hornby Road and other carriages on open spots where found.

SHIPPING AND DOCKYARD CASES.

YESTERDAY being Akadashi Holiday of the Hindus, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the urgent work at the Esplanade Police Court, at 8 o'clock, in the morning. Among other charges the following shipping cases were heard by his worship:—

Superintendent Jones and Constable Williams, of the Water Police, charged three native boatmen with criminal breach of trust as carriers and theft in respect of twenty pieces of saree belonging to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. Jetha Nathu, a servant of Mr. Khimjee Luxmidas, a muccadum of the complainants, entrusted to the accused four boxes, containing "sarees" to be conveyed in their boat on board a steamer in the harbour. The accused went as far as the steamer, but they were told the cargo was complete, and the ship would not take up the boxes. The accused brought the cargo to the shore, and landed the four boxes. On Sunday last a police sepoy saw one of the accused carrying a bundle containing four sarees. He was challenged by the policeman. The accused said he was given the sarees by his master for the use of his wife. The sepoy expressed a desire to see a master so generous as to make a present of four sarees to a Kharwa. Being asked to point out his master, accused took the sepoy to about a dozen different places, and then said he could not find the house as the sarees were given to him on the road. The accused at last admitted that he had broken open a box in a boat, and extracted the property. In the meantime Superintendent Jones, having received certain information sent for a native Kharwa, who came to the police officer's house with seven more pieces, saying those were deposited with him by one of the accused. On the admission of the first accused the two accomplices were also arrested, and nine more pieces of sarees were found with them. His worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Captain Edmund Outram, master of the s. s. Ormiston, applied for summonses against John Henry, John McDonald, Thomas Duffy, James Duffy, James Aspinase, Hugh McDonald, Patrick Needham, and Moxten Godfrey, firemen and coal-trimmers on board the steamer, for refusing to do their duty. The commander left the docks yesterday morning, and as soon as the ship went out of the docks, the above-named crew of the engine-room refused to do their work. The captain was thus unable to proceed on the voyage until the men were made to return to work, and he dispensed with them, and employed other men. The magistrate granted immediate summonses against the accused, to be put on their trial forthwith. In the afternoon the firemen were placed before Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. James Duffy and Hugh McDonald agreed to return to work and were warned and sent back on board the vessel, while the other six were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment in her Majesty's House of Correction.

Constable Williamson charged John Thomas, a fireman, on board the s. s. Terra, with causing grievous hurt to Thomas Hay, another fireman, on board the same vessel. The firemen fell out, and from words they soon came to blows. The accused then hit complainant, breaking one of his ribs. The man was taken to the European General Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The case stands adjourned to enable the complainant to appear in court.

W. Williams, a fireman on board the s.s. Ormiston, was charged by Inspector Lee-Smith, with assaulting a police sepoy yesterday morning. The policeman, was doing duty at the north-west gate of the Prince's Dock, when the accused drove up in a victoria and wanted to come out through the gate. The accused having a bundle in the "gharry," the sepoy told him to go out through the main-gate. The man, thereupon, jumped out, and gave the sepoy a severe slap on the face. He then told the gharry-walla to drive on, but he refused to do so. The accused then came down from the gharry, and walked out. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 6.

BARON HIRSCH has (a Vienna correspondent says) leased the shooting on the Hungarian Prince Primate's estate, which extends over 77,000 acres. He has also bought a small property in the neighbourhood, and is having a castle built which is to be ready to receive his guests in the autumn.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature as M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The first column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·532	W	4	89°6	72°9	70	...	3·35	−0·51
Agra	29·543	SW	8	92·5	81·2	67	...	2·49	+2·10
Cawnpore	29·570	W	7	94·3	79·1	74	...	2·63	...
Allahabad	29·526	WSW	12	93·6	79·3	76	...	2·37	+2·85
Ghazipur	29·573	E	6	91·1	78·7	83	0·15	2·16	+3·03
Jacobabad	29·497	SSE	4	112·8	83·5	51	...	0·16	+3·13
Karachi	29·633	WSW	22	93·0	82·7	69	...	0·75	+0·07
Jeypore	29·605	W	3	100·3	80·3	63	...	3·27	−0·07
Ajmere	29·515	W	13	89·6	69·0	58	...	1·01	−1·33
Deesa	29·702	WSW	14	98·3	78·0	71	...	3·74	+0·59
Ahmedabad	29·734	WSW	11	97·2	79·1	76	...	5·97	...
Bhuj	29·697	W	5	96·6	79·9	66	...	1·69	−0·66
Rajkot	29·715	W	11	90·3	76·5	74	...	2·22	−3·67
Veraval	29·734	W	7	87·7	81·7	81	...	2·50	...
Neemuch	29·698	SW	5	93·5	75·1	74	...	3·85	+3·47
Indore	29·714	WSW	7	91·7	74·6	76	...	7·50	−0·24
Sangor	29·636	WSW	3	87·3	77·1	79	...	12·41	+2·57
Jubbulpore	29·613	WNW	4	97·0	78·1	78	...	17·60	+6·33
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·688	SW	2	92·2	77·6	78	0·10	16·55	+7·06
Khandwa	29·715	NW	11	94·2	76·6	73		9·44	−0·55
Raipur	29·816	SW	3	94·4	73·6	72	...	18·56	+8·07
Nagpur	29·851	WNW	8	96·3	79·1	72	...	11·39	+1·16
Amraoti	29·708	W	13	96·2	76·8	69	...	7·18	−0·76
Akola	29·719	WNW	13	93·9	77·3	68	0·02	6·65	−0·23
Surat	29·747	W	7	91·1	79·6	77	...	5·65	−8·29
Malegaon	29·745	W	13	90·9	74·6	71	0·04	4·86	−0·57
Bombay	29·790	WSW	10	88·8	80·3	77	...	13·69	−4·86
Poona	29·783	WSW	13	89·3	70·4	68	...	7·40	+3·07
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·772	NW	10	86·8	68·9	60	...	4·38	...
Mahableshwar	...	WSW	6	92·9	73·2	74	...	...	−4·33
Shokapur	29·778	WNW	13	95·2	71·0	60	...	0·63	−13·02
Ratnagiri	29·803	NNW	7	87·4	76·4	87	0·46	22·41	+1·08
Belgaum	29·811	WNW	13	81·2	69·8	97	0·03	9·92	...
Goa	29·810	N	17	84·1	74·0	90	0·25	29·26	...
Karwar	29·816	N	6	84·2	78·0	90	0·28	25·15	−1·70
Mangalore	29·861	NNW	5	81·8	73·9	98	3·21	46·08	+5·49
Calicut	29·899	N	4	...	...	...	0·46	44·47	+8·43
Cochin	29·958	Calm	14	87·7	75·2	93	0·63	32·45	+4·97
Bangalore	29·842	WSW	12	87·3	68·8	84	...	1·84	−2·08
Second grass Land	29·705	WNW	10	97·7	78·8	66	...	3·67	−1·33
Masulipatam	29·845	WNW	8	103·7	84·0	57	...	1·51	−4·04
Bellary	29·793	W	12	97·3	85·4	69	...	2·31	+0·26
Cuddapah	29·762	SW	8	102·3	81·9	54	...	0·74	−3·68
Madras	29·717	W	7	100·5	82·0	51	...	0·90	−1·50
Coimbatore	29·806	W	4	85·4	70·4	79	...	3·06	+1·53
Trichinopoly	29·760	WSW	13	102·6	78·8	56	...	0·45	−1·38
Negapatam	29·793	W	11	102·6	81·8	71	...	0·93	−1·97
Calcutta	29·856	W	12	96·0	78·0	75	...	14·74	+6·57
Aden	29·711	SE	12	93·8	83·8	61	...	0·04	+0·08

"In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. H.=0·00 (31·23); G. T. H. =0·00 (16·95); St. G. H.=0·00 (18·09); C. P.=0·08 (18·09).

SUMMARY.

The barometer is steady over the greater part of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

REUTER, under yesterday evening's date, corrects an error in the advice of extra Indian Council Bills placed on Calcutta on Saturday, which should have been 18½ lakhs, at 1s 1 3-16d., instead of 1½ lakh, as originally wired. Consols were unchanged in London yesterday, at 107⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 116¼. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £59⅛. The market rates of discount were reduced 1/8 per cent., both in short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to ¼ per cent. and ⅛ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar silver advanced 1-16d., to 30⅛d. per oz.; the value of the metal in New York being unaltered, at 66 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange in London ⅛ cent higher, at 4·89⅛ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent. to 102⅛; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered at frs. 25·20½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 3,450,000 bales, or 110,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32[illegible]s. per 416 lbs., shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surat flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East India[illegible] American spot and arrival prices were all unc[illegible]ed; but the price of Egyptian "Fair" Brow[illegible]1-16d. higher, at 5 7/8d. per lb. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester m[illegible]et was steady.

In New York, yesterday, Cotton prices were unchanged at 7 1/8 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 6·87 points for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. A moderate business for the time of year has again transpired here in cotton, the feeling having remained steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 400 bales of Ujein, at Rs. 169; and 100 bales Amreli, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 700 bales Compta ginned, at Rs. 197; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 177; and Karanja, at Rs. 178 per Candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday. The receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	5,610	bales.
Wheat	24,381	cwts.
Linseed	2,028	"
Rapeseed	4,495	"
Poppyseed	594	"
Groundnuts	536	"
Castorseed	1,256	"
Rice	14,912	"

FREIGHTS are quiet; but there is not much tonnage offering. Business has been done for July shipment to Liverpool at 16 shillings 6 pence per ton for wheat; and in seeds for Dunkirk 16 shillings per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter quotation a trivial amount came out, but a fair amount of resale Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 1¼d., and the rate then became 1s. 1 7-32d. for telegraphic, ready and forward, with no enquiry thereat, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Bills, with the same result, the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1¼d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 5-16d. "
Francs 3 do.	1'41 "

GOVERNMENT Paper opened at 107 7-16 for Money, and 107½ for Account, from which level rates advanced about 3-16 per cent. in a strong market, closing at 107 5-8, and 107 7-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet in tone, and rates almost without movement to-day, the only changes in our list being an advance of Rs. 25 in Dhun Mills; of Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 5 in Lukmidass. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share, say to Rs. 1,455.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washiu.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius midnight Saturday sixth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	2	47 p.m.	18	17
Teheran	3	2	5 p.m.	...	31
Suez	3	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	1
" Karachi	...	17	...	2
" Madras	...	20	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,900	18,300	20	21,220
Or per mile of Railway	25	159	.....	184
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	70,402	5,31,868	1,447	6,53,717
Total for 25 weeks	73,302	6,00,168	1,467	6,74,937
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	818	838	36	1,692
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	19	1	38
Total to corresponding date do.	18,741	45,025	679	64,445

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 19,528
Ditto to date ..... " 6,10,492

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June, 1895, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	93,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	222	596	9	807
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	25,42,715	74,25,933	89,908	1,00,58,006
Total for 25 weeks	26,35,715	77,00,933	93,908	1,04,30,006
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	55,725	1,78,304	1,527	2,35,846
Per mile of Ry do.	126	387	3	576
Total to corresponding date do.	24,96,324	66,68,508	1,33,976	92,98,808

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,06,354
Ditto to date ..... " 11,31,198

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PUSTAGIA.—July 3, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite Manockjee Setta Agiary, Bai Ruttonbai, the wife of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Shapoorjee Pustagia, mother of Mr. Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy Pustagia, of the Bombay Port Trust, and sister of the late Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, aged 55. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Her funeral will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEWART.—July 1, at Middleton House, Vepery, the wife of the Rev John Stewart, Free Church Mission, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—TALLENT.—June 26, at the Wesleyan Church, Poonamallee, by the Rev A C Clayton, Thomas Alexander Ross, late Sole Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs West and Co, Chemists and Druggists, Madras, to Ruth, eldest daughter of Henry Tallent, Assistant Surgeon in Sub Med charge, Station Hospital, H M's Depot, Poonamallee.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

FOR the first time in the history of British jurisprudence in this country a Bombay jury has this week been called upon to fulfil the extremely painful duty of trying a European lady of gentle birth and culture upon the charge of taking the life of her own husband. In the course of Mrs. Lester's trial there was no attempt on the part of the defence to deny that she committed this crime, for the evidence in regard thereto rested mainly upon her own voluntary confessions, but grave provocation was alleged. The peculiar circumstances of the case were such as to call forth from the very first a considerable amount of compassion for the accused woman, this pity being largely perhaps mainly attributable to the sentimental considerations which invariably prevail when a lady of good social status is inculpated for a crime which may bring her to the gallows. The jury were, however, called upon to divest their minds of all sentimental inclinations and to give a verdict based not upon the rumours and unsubstantiated statements which might have reached them beforehand, but upon the evidence brought before them at the trial. It is a matter for congratulation that the jury so far acted upon this known principle of law as not to allow their natural susceptibilities to lead them to pronounce verdict of absolute acquittal which had been freely predicted in some quarters. It is not too much to say that the entire and absolute acquittal of Mrs. Lester would have been a gross miscarriage of justice, such as reasonable jurymen, basing their opinion not upon the mere suggestions of counsel, but upon the evidence brought before them, could not conscientiously bring themselves to perpetrate. This course would moreover have been entirely at variance with the charge of the acting Chief Justice who clearly put it to the jury that the point they had to decide was whether the killing of Mr. Lester, admitted to have been committed by his wife, was murder, or whether it was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The law plainly sets forth that taking the life of another person is murder if the act by which the death is caused is committed with the intention of causing injuries likely to cause death. As the learned judge said the law so far concedes to the weakness of human nature as to lay down the important exception that culpable homicide is not murder if the offender is deprived of self-control by reason of grave and sudden provocation, and in that state commits the crime. The crucial question therefore was whether this exception applied to the tragedy committed on Pawagarh hill in the small hours of the morning of May 9 last. There was no direct evidence on this most material point, and none of the statements made by the prisoner either to Mr. Littledale or to the district magistrate Mr. Hebliker, were of such a nature as to lead them to suppose that the quarrel which had taken place during the late dinner on the previous evening was in any way renewed after the unhappy couple had retired to rest. At the very most the question whether "sudden" provocation had been given just before the fatal shot was fired was one resting upon conflicting probabilities. The medical evidence went to show that the shot might have been fired while the deceased was lying on his bed, or while he was moving about the room, and further that the wound was not of so immediately fatal a nature as to prevent the deceased man from leaving his cot, and staggering to the chair on the verandah where he was found on the following morning.

The all-important question whether Mrs. Lester deliberately shot her husband while he was asleep, or whether she had been led to commit the act by sudden provocation on his part was therefore one of considerable doubt. Although the probabilities on the side of the former supposition outweighed those on the side of the latter it seems to us that the jury acted wisely, and well in giving the prisoner the benefit of a doubt upon which her fate hung. It was as the learned judge said, in accordance with the leniency of the law to give the unfortunate woman the advantage of doubt on a point regarding which the evidence was circumstantial, and hence there seems no reason why the action of the special jury in giving her such benefit should be described as an "overstepping of technical limitations." It is said in legal circles, however, that the jury from no fault of their own did overstep well-defined limitations of the customary procedure in acquitting Mrs. Lester of murder, and bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, inasmuch as the only charge preferred against her in the calendar was one of murder, and that consequently there was no indictment on the minor offence. The 227th section of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the Court may alter any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, and that every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused. In the present case, however, no such alteration was made. It is well-known that it is in the power of the court or the jury to find an accused person guilty of a minor charge where the major charge is not proved, but we are informed that the Code distinctly lays down that this provision only applies when the minor charge has been included in the indictment. The contention, therefore, is that as Mrs. Lester was charged only with the major offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder she should have been acquitted when the jury declared she was not guilty of that terrible crime. We have, however, no intention to express an opinion upon a point, which it is for men learned in the law to decide, and it can be dismissed from further consideration here with the remark that if the contention is a tenable one it will no doubt receive attention in the proper quarter. But whether or no the procedure adopted was open to question, there can be no doubt that the verdict was one which will be generally endorsed by right-thinking men, who while not giving way to any maudling feelings, are humanely averse to seeing a woman condemned to the gallows—even though the exercise of the merciful prerogative of the Crown might be reckoned on—when there is an entire absence of direct evidence that she committed the crime under no actual provocative circumstances which led to a temporary loss of self-control.

But even when reduced to the minor charge of manslaughter, the crime Mrs. Lester committed was, as the judge said, a terrible one, which could not be passed over without severe punishment. If we except the butler, whose devotion to his murdered master led him to refrain from saying anything calculated to leave a reflection on his memory, it was admitted on all hands that the relations between husband and wife were far from amicable, but there was absolutely no proof that Mr. Lester was most in fault for this marital infelicity, or even that he was equally responsible with his wife for it. Not a word was said to show that personal violence had been used by Mr. Lester towards his wife on any occasion previous to that fatal night, and it is significant that no testimony except that of the prisoner herself was forthcoming calculated to lead to the conclusion that he was the monster in human shape which has been supposed, from no other reason apparently than that he was murdered by his wife. He was known to be a genial, if somewhat eccentric man, and had the reputation of being kind to subordinates and to those about him. If Mrs. Lester was suffering at his hands the treatment that has been supposed, it is somewhat remarkable that she should not have accepted the alternative of a judicial separation which he offered her, and have thereby obtained release from his cruelty. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the husband of whom so much evil has been spoken, in his will left Mrs. Lester the whole of his property appointing her sole executrix, and had also insured his life in her favour for twenty thousand rupees. But while there seems no reason to believe that the deceased man was mainly responsible for his unhappy domestic relationships, there can be no doubt that the couple were unsuited to each other While he did not care for company she was extremely fond of it, and it would seem that her desire to escape for a time from the loneliness which fell to her lot as the wife of a police superintendent, by paying a visit to her friends in England, led to the quarrel at dinner on the fatal night of May 8. The points raised by Mr. Lowndes regarding the physical and mental condition of his client at the time were carefully elaborated, but as they rested on no direct evidence the judge was amply justified in reminding the jury that if a prisoner puts forward a plea of insanity, it is for the defence to support the plea by evidence. It was not enough to obtain from Dr. Mistri a statement that under certain very rare physical conditions a married lady might be seized with homicidal mania; what was wanted to give the plea due weight was the evidence of a medical man or of a female confidante regarding the condition of the prisoner herself at or about the time of the tragedy. The case was one presenting many difficulties, and it seems to us that under all the circumstances the sentence passed upon Mrs. Lester while adequately meeting the requirements of justice was not unduly severe.

THE Governor-General in Council taking the opportunity afforded him by the *Gazette of India* places before the public full information regarding the impending changes in the regulations affecting the pilgrim traffic to the Hajj of 1896. As is explained by his Excellency in Council, in the beginning of 1894 an International Sanitary Conference was convened at Paris to consider especially the best means of preventing the spread of cholera westwards by way of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. British Government accepted an invitation to join in its deliberations and a Convention drawn up by the Conference in April, 1894, was accepted by her Majesty's Government, with reservations. As the provisions of the Convention were intended directly to affect the pilgrim traffic by sea between British India and Arabia, it became necessary to consider what amendments should be made in the law by which that traffic is at present controlled. The Government of India have been in communication with the Secretary of State and the Local Maritime Governments as to the best way of giving effect to these provisions, some of which introduce considerable changes into the existing arrangements. It has therefore been decided that the course which may most conveniently be adopted in all the circumstances of the case, is to remove from the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, vessels engaged in the pilgrim traffic and to provide for them separately. A Bill drawn with that object is about to be considered by the Supreme Legislative Council, the changes which are all in the direction of improved sanitation, and a diminution of the risks of sickness have for their object as his Excellency is at pains to explain; the amelioration of the conditions under which Muhammadans perform their journey to and from the Hedjaz. At the same time it is fully recognized that some of these changes, especially one as regards space, will add very materially to the cost of the sea voyage. The Governor-General in Council therefore expresses himself glad to be able to intimate that the British Government have undertaken to lose no opportunity of pressing upon the Turkish Government—and, if requested, they will lend skilled officers to assist his Majesty the Sultan's Government in fulfilling—the duty of remedying the condition of affairs at Camaran in the manner indicated by the Paris Convention, and of improving the sanitary administration at Jeddah and Mecca in the way proposed by the Sanitary Council of Constantinople and the able officers who have from time to time reported to the Porte on the requirements of the situation. The Governor-General in Council also wishes to assure the Muhammadan community that he is most anxious, whilst taking measures to bring about improvements in the conditions of both the sea and the land journeys to Mecca to impose no additional expense of an unnecessary nature, and he is also not without hope that it may be found possible to induce the Turkish Government to lessen the time for which Indian pilgrims are placed in quarantine at Camaran, and thereby to reduce the sanitary taxes, which will have to be recovered from pilgrims, and also to exempt really needy pilgrims from payment of these dues. The new rules will come into force in October next, and it is that intended pilgrims may know of the changes before the Bill actually becomes law that the Viceroy makes the declaration we refer to.

RADHANPUR is a progressive little State, and the Nawab is not to be surpassed in his efforts to promote the welfare of his people by the rulers of larger territories. Whatever it is possible for his Highness to accomplish he does, and his munificence has become proverbial. Nor is his bounty confined merely to the local objects of his capital. He has founded scholarships at various outstations, and has just placed a sum of eight thousand rupees at the disposal of his government to enable promising medical students to proceed to England for the purpose of pursuing their studies in medicine and surgery. The name of Lord Harris has been associated with this gift as it has in connection with other works of public usefulness in Radhanpur. A clock-tower has been built, which is to be called the Harris Clock Tower, "which will, it is hoped, commence to chime many a happy hour in its diurnal course from the following year." In his last report the Dewan gave expression to the deep sense of obligation under which the State is placed by the kind and fostering care with which, "consistent with his high sense of duty, the late lamented Colonel Scott interested himself in promoting its interests, and this State has always been ready and foremost to perpetuate his memory." "The canal," to use the words of the Dewan, "resounds his worthy name in each and every nook and corner of the remotest part of the Radhanpur territory and its neighbourhood. In fact the very name of Colonel Scott has become a household word." As a tribute of respect to his memory, after his sudden and untimely death, a memorial was proposed, and the Durbar was the foremost in subscribing to the said fund. The form which the memorial should take was eventually settled in favour of a hospital at Palanpur, but, as the funds were found to be insufficient, a difficulty came in the way of its establishment. That formed the subject of correspondence with the Government, and an appeal was made to the Radhanpur Durbar for an additional contribution of Rs. 3,000. Although this durbar was and is always ready to offer its mite to Colonel Scott by doing anything which would be of use locally, his Highness finding that the arrangement would fall through agreed to the payment of the further sum, thus bringing the contributions from the State to Rs. 7,850. In concluding his report the Dewan is glad to be able to mention that the several branches of administration have made good progress and kept pace with the march of events. "Under the kind and fostering care, the calm and collected judgment in every matter brought to the notice of H. H. the Nawab Saheb," the administration is pronounced to have a prosperous career before it, and it is no less a gratification to the Dewan than to his Highness to find the State generally thriving, more particularly in financial matters."

WITH effect from the 5th instant, the mails for Lamu and Mombassa will be forwarded weekly *viâ* Aden, and thence by first opportunity. When these mails can be forwarded by the direct German steamers, special notices will be issued.

AT the Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a common jury, Mansookah Bachoo, a Mahomedan, was found guilty of causing grievous hurt to his wife by cutting off her nose, and otherwise wounding her with a penknife, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The Corporation of Calcutta is to be cong

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.

FILLING UP MINOR POSTS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Akers Douglas takes office under the third administration of Lord Salisbury, as First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Long, as President of the Board of Agriculture. These two Ministers will have seats in the Cabinet.

The following posts in the new Ministry have also been filled as under :—

Mr. Gerald Balfour ...Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Duke of Norfolk .....Postmaster-General.
Sir John E. Gorst.....Vice-President of the Committee of Council.
Mr. Wm. Macartney...Secretary to the Admiralty.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain .....Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Jesse Collings.....Under-Secretary for the Home Department.
Lord Selborne .....Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

LATER.

The report current that the Honourable William Brodrick had accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for War is confirmed. Mr. Thomas Russell has been appointed Secretary to the Local Government Board.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

PROBABLE DATE OF THE DISSOLUTION.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, in reply to a question, said he hoped that the closing business of the Session would be completed in order to allow of Parliament being dissolved on Monday.

A NEW CHINESE LOAN.

It is announced that a New Chinese Loan for one million sterling, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will shortly be issued in London at a minimum price of one hundred and six.

This loan is entirely distinct from that being negociated at Paris under the guarantee of Russia.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

STATE VISIT TO WINDSOR.

His Highness Prince Nasrullah Khan, as arranged, proceeded to Windsor, yesterday, in full Royal State. The Prince was received in audience by the Queen, on which occasion he presented to her Majesty the gifts sent by the Ameer.

THE RESERVES OF AMMUNITION.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Balfour stated [illegible] reserves of ammunition will be increased [illegible]ly.

VOTES ON SUPPLY.

[illegible]otes taken on account for the Public [illegible]uring the period occupied by the General [illegible] were adopted without opposition.

[illegible]HE NAVAL WORKS BILL.

[illegible]ouse of Commons, last night, read a third [illegible]aval Works Bill.

[illegible]URKEY AND BULGARIA.

[illegible]e has sent a most conciliatory reply to the [illegible] Bulgaria for explanations regarding the orders given to the Turkish Commander at Adrianopole.

CRICKET INTELLIGENCE.

The match between the Marylebone Cricket Club and Oxford resulted in a draw.

INDIA COUNCIL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The same correspondent also wires that Sir Steuart Bayley has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Henry Rawlinson on the India Council, and that Mr. W. Lee-Warner has been offered Sir Steuart Bayley's post.

THE PAMIR BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Ameer of Kabul has intimated that he is making arrangements to send an Agent to represent him on the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

GENERAL GERARD.

General Gerard and party are making good progress in their march over the Kashmir passes. They expect to reach Gilgit to-morrow.

[illegible]ARY EXPEDITIONS IN BURMA.

[illegible]ilitary expeditions are contemplated on the [illegible]ontiers this year, except in the Chin Hills, [illegible]e work of disarmament will probably con[illegible]ll the hills are completely disarmed on the [illegible]idp.

[illegible]IAL SERVICE CAVALRY INSPECTING OFFICERS.

[illegible] Imperial Service Cavalry in the Punjab and [illegible]ir are to have two inspecting officers instead [illegible]. The States will be split up into two groups [illegible]hmir, Kapurthala, Bhawalpur, and Faridkot [illegible] one officer, and Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha [illegible] another. The change will take place imme[illegible]ly.

REPAIRS OF RIVER BUNDS.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

A grant has been made for the carrying out of the permanent repairs to the river bunds at Manipur with a [illegible] to protect the station against possible [illegible]ction the [illegible]anger.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the withrawal of the detachment of the British Infantry from Moradabad to Bareilly, and the abandonment of the former cantonment, the military buildings there being handed over to the civil authorities.

Major Mein and Captain Rex-Taylor have been transferred to the Military Works Department.

Captain Gough, 16th Lancers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Stewart.

Brigadier-General Cunningham has been formally posted to the command of the Aden district.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the full list of business to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council :—The Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act; the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code; the Bill to render it permissive to members of the Mahomedan Community to declare themselves subject to Mahomedan Law; the Bill restricting the Wearing of the Naval and Military Uniform; the Pilgrim Ships' Bill; and the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing on July 2, says :—

"Sir H. Fowler, I am able to state on excellent authority, has advocated the withdrawal of our troops from Chitral.

Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, and other leading soldiers here also backed up the Whitehall officials denying the strategic value of the forward position. The Viceroy's revised opinion is now awaited.

The final decision rests with the new Cabinet, and the reversal of the late Secretary of State's policy is still possible; but it will be difficult in face of expert opinion here.

The *Pioneer*, in commenting upon the first telegram, says that the case for the occupation of Chitral is even from a strategical point of view not proven; that being so, a Government would be incurring the gravest responsibility if on military and strategical grounds it embarks on a policy certain to involve India in a heavy military expenditure.

FUTILE NIGHT ATTACK.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Camp Mundah was fired into on the night of the 29th ultimo from both sides. No damage is done. The Baddraggas chased one party without success.

Two shots were fired into the Janbatai Kotal at 9-30 p.m. The bullets hit the sangar, and struck the ridge pole of the tent. The fire was returned.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At their meeting, this morning, the directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend for the half-year just ended at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; profits available, including Rs. 3,71,479 brought forward from the previous half-year amounted approximately to Rs. 17,56,522, which sum was disposed of as follows :—In payment of dividend, at 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 10,00,000; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 2,50,000; transferred to gratuity and pension fund, Rs. 1,00,000; and carried forward, Rs. 4,06,522. The average rate for advances on loans during the half-year was 5·066 per cent.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

POONA, JULY 3.

An evening entertainment, at Government House, was given by Risaldar Saidulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C., in honour of the Mohorrum. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, General and Mrs. Blundell, his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, and many others were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 3.

Mail steamer Arcadia arrived from Australia.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Hongkong, for Bombay to-day, the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59⅛
Bar Silver	30⅛

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR CARDEN, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR AYLMER, R.E., is appointed Station Staff Officer of the 1st class, and is posted to Fyzabad.

A PRIVATE of the Manchester Regiment at Dinapore has shot a corporal, severely wounding him.

SURGEON-MAJOR NEILSON is under orders to rejoin his appointment as Agency Surgeon, Ulwar.

LIEUTENANT A. E. S. HEARD, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, is granted leave for six months, on medical certificate, to England.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. P. WYNTER, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Sikhs, is permitted to proceed to England on leave, on medical certificate.

MAJOR F. WINTOUR, Loyal West Kent Regiment, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Establishment, is posted to the Presidency District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. W. GRIFFITH, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vacates the Command of the Kasauli Depot, on being promoted to command the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports commenced for the season yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, under very favourable circumstances, the weather being excellent, and the ground all that could be desired. The entries were quite satisfactory in all the events with the exception of one "jumping horses," which brought forth only six competitors in the field. The special enclosure reserved for the members of the Gymkhana was pretty well filled up, while a large number of spectators had mustered outside the enclosure to witness the sports. All the events were carried through with punctuality, and great credit is due to the honorary secretary for the successful beginning of the season. The following are the results of the events contested :—

I.—JUMPING HORSES.

Mr. Roberts, Major Smith's	1
Mr. Wallace, Owner	2

II.—JUMPING PONIES.

Mr. Procter	1
Mr. Tod	2

III.—BALL AND BUCKET.

Captain Pinney	1

IV.—JALDI STAKES.

Captain Pinney	1
Mr. Ellison	2
Mr. Fischer	3

V.—HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Scholderer, Owner	1
Mr. Roberts, Major Smith's	2

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. [illegible] Captain R. B. [illegible]yesterday, from [illegible] S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ellora, [illegible]d from Cape Wood, which arrived in harbour ye[illegible]te squally Calcutta, via Coast Ports, experience[illegible]more mode- Comorin to Quilon, high sea, moder[illegible]nsoon to weather to fine. North of Quilon to Cannan[illegible]alls of rate and fresh winds and fine. From Cann[illegible]mbay Vingorla Rocks strong monsoon heavy squ[illegible]s, s. wind and rain and very high sea, thence to Bo[illegible]in, high swell and fine weather.—The Clan Line [illegible]et Clan Drummond, Captain P. C. Crockatt, came [illegible] on Tuesday evening, from Marmugoa, and m[illegible] ordinary monsoon.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, Captain W. J Cribbin, arrived in harbou[illegible] yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced from Calcutta to Galle fine weather, from Calcut[illegible] to Vingorla strong gale with heavy squalls and high sea, and thence to Bombay fine monsoon.

MESSRS. Leclerc and Tiranty, two students of one of the colleges of the Quartier Latin in Paris, have hit upon a novel mode of passing the coming holidays while contributing to the funds of charitable institutions. They have issued a circular to their brother students inviting them to take part in the organization of a strolling troupe of amateur mountebanks. Professional performers will not be admissible; but amateur gymnasts, actors, musicians, magnetisers, conjurers, showmen of trained animals, and so forth, will be welcomed. The "Saltimbanques-Amateurs," as they are called, will be at liberty to travel on horseback or in vehicles, including the popular bicycle; their gains, if any, will be entirely devoted to benevolent objects.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE prospects of a railway from Kalka to Simla seem more hopeful now. Mr. Chadwick's latest survey shows that an alignment can be obtained sufficiently westward from Kalka to mount above the treacherous slopes that give the heavy landslips at the seventh mile on the cart-road. Thence to Solon is comparatively easy. This survey has, we understand, had its influence upon the views of Mr. Prestage, who had lately put forward various projects for a line to Simla. He now proposes to fall in with the desire of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company that the Simla line should be an extension of their existing system.

LETTERS from London give some particulars of the lamented death of Mr. H. G. Meakin which, as is aleady known, took place on the 2nd ultimo at Carlsbad, where he had been going through the usual course. On the evening of the day previous to his intended departure for England, and whilst attending a dancing party at the Cure House as a spectator, he was seized with a sudden and severe pain in the region of the heart, and in two minutes was dead. The incident is the more sad that he was alone, Mrs. Meakin having been unable to accompany her husband home.

THERE appears, a London correspondent writes, to be some doubt as to the propriety of excluding the public from the sittings of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure; and as certain of the Commissioners themselves are altogether opposed to the loss of an opportunity for advertisement and for the free ventilation of their theories on the subject, it is still possible that the evidence after all will be taken with open doors. The obvious objection to such a procedure is that the final conclusion might be prejudiced by the publication of *ex parte* statements, which at the same time would tend to embarrass the authorities in India. This, however, would perhaps be considered by Mr. Caine and his friends a distinct advantage.

MESSRS. OGILVIE, GILLANDERS and Company, of London, were successful in their offer for the construction of the Delhi-Samasata line, the other competitors being Sir Alfred Dent, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company. The course of the negotiations with regard to this project has illustrated the India Office at its most; though in financial circles at home they are credited with having sold the successful competitor a very indifferent bargain, and not necessarily a good one for the State.

THE *piece de resistance* of the *Asiatic Quarterly* for July will be an article by Sir Richard Temple on "India in Parliament in 1894-95 and the Situation in India."

THE extra Pension of £100 per annum due to the Bombay Establishment of the Indian Medical Service for 1895-96 will be allotted to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel MacRury on his retirement from the Service from 31st March 1896.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has, we are told, returned to his duties at the India Office, after practically some months' absence on account of serious illness.

ONE hears so much of the truculent tribesman beyond the Peshawar border, writes, the *Pioneer* that it will come as a surprise to many to learn that the Swati and his neighbour to the north are already appealing to our Political Officers to settle their land disputes. However much they may resent our appearance in their country, they have, at least, a strong belief in a justice of awards made by British officers; and long-standing quarrels over boundaries are submitted to the Political just as they would be in States formally annexed. The tribesman, in fact, fights us fiercely at first; then retires sulkily when beaten; and, after a time, comes forward to take our rupees and to get a cheap decision regarding village lands. There are no Settlement Officers and no Courts beyond the border; the *jirgah* is the only body which commands any respect, and in disputes between villages its authority is often defied. Our Politicals will doubtless do their best to settle the cases submitted to them, and in all probability their decisions will hold good even after our troops have been withdrawn.

SPECIFICATIONS, estimates, and plans are being made by order of the Viceroy Chang for the immediate establishment of large ironwork at Nanking, similar to those at Hanyang, built by this official a few years ago. These new ironworks are intended to supplement the Hanyang ironworks in supplying the materials for the Grand Trunk Railway to connect Canton and Peking. The preliminary line will be between Yangchow on the Yangtsze and Ts'ingkiangpu on the Grand Canal. These two cities will then be the starting points for the extensions north and south. From recent accounts we hear that the Yangchow-Ts'ingkiangpu railway will be commenced some time in the latter part of this year or early next spring.

FOUR candidates appeared at the examination recently held in Madras for the purpose of awarding the "Government scholarship to England" placed at the disposal of Madras for the current year. As none of them succeeded in obtaining the number of marks necessary for qualifying, the scholarship could not be awarded, and had to lapse.

THE E. I. Railway earnings, week ended 22nd June, were Rs. 10,64,127. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,92,664. Increase, Rs. 71,463. From 1st January, 1895, to 22nd June, 1895, Rs. 2,78,14,953. From 1st January, 1894, to 22nd June, 1894, Rs. 2,75,93,620. Increase, Rs. 2,21,333. Miles open week ended 22nd June, 1895, 1,685·36. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 21·75. Per mile open, week ended 22nd June, 1895, Rs. 631. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 597. Increase, Rs. 34.

WE regret to learn that Captain Bingham has had another accident in the hunting field at Ooty—his fifth since the beginning of last month. Captain Bingham's latest accident is said to be more serious than his previous spills, and is likely to keep him a prisoner far some time, his back being badly bruised and strained.

IN the course of his inspection of the Tellicherry Municipality, the Sanitary Commissioner found that Nayars and certain other sects of Hindus are in the habit of burying their dead within their own compounds, and in going over the death register he came across constant entries of "own paramba" as the place of burial. As no mounds are formed over these graves, which are left flat with the surface, the habit of thus interring the dead does not attract attention. Dr. King has rightly recommended that this dangerous and insanitary practice be put a stop to, and that those who have hitherto adopted it be in future required to bury their dead in registered burial-grounds.

AT a General Court-Martial assembled at Hingoli, in the Nizam's Dominions, two Native Officers of the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, were arraigned on a charge of having instigated several sowars of the same regiment to combine and take an oath to demand the release of certain prisoners, and to prefer a complaint against a Resaldar of the same regiment, to the effect that the Resaldar had abused them. The Court found the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be reduced to the ranks, with the additional punishment of a year's hard labour.

SHOULD the day happily arrive when citizens no longer dispense their substance in smoke, the State will make good the deficit from the pocket of the bachelor. Married men, M. Decroix tells us, drink little and smoke less. Should he succeed in exterminating the bachelor, therefore, it may yet go hard with the State. M. Decroix is an advocate of moderation. He would give his victims a fair time which to select a partner. Until the age of [illegible]-five he would tolerate singleness in man. [illegible]-that, however, he would hale the refractory thirty[illegible]nsieur le Maire—or the collector of taxes. After [illegible]esting thing is that M. Decroix is a bachelor before Mo[illegible] himself. But then he is not one from The inter[illegible]What he says, makes all the difference. bachelor [illegible]he himself has done nothing to arrest egoism. T[illegible]llies," he means to see to it that Still, while [illegible]ready, we understand, there is some "the ruin of [illegible]air of raising a public monument others shall. Al[illegible] talk among the f[illegible] o M. D[illegible]

ANOTHER escape of a prisoner is reported from Muzaffargarh. Owing to the recent extreme heat the District Magistrate allowed the prisoners in the lock-up to sleep outside at night. In order to secure the prisoners while so sleeping, each prisoner had an iron ring fastened round his leg, through these rings a chain was passed, that is, several prisoners in a row had a long chain passed through the rings on their legs and the ends of the chain were doubled back and padlocked over the rings of the end prisoners. It appeared from the evidence that one night there were 30 prisoners sleeping in two rows, and about 2 a.m., when there was moonlight and a sergeant and three constables were there in charge, three prisoners managed to get themselves free and bolted up the steps leading to the roof of the barracks round the enclosure, and then jumped down to the ground, a jump of 20 feet. All three prisoners were much injured and badly hurt. Two could not get away and were found near the spot, while the third was arrested on the third day. The District Magistrate, Captain C. M. Dallas, found the police guilty under section 223, Indian Penal Code, of negligently suffering the prisoners to escape from lawful custody, and sentenced them to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The police sergeant and the constables have also been dismissed. On appeal to the Sessions Judge, Cultan, the learned judge upheld the order of the District Magistrate and confirmed the sentence.

AN Odessa correspondent writes: The "Moscow Gazette" urges upon the Imperial Government the advisability of transporting convicts from Southern Siberia to Northern Siberia and Kamtschatka, as the degraded morals of convict colonies alongside the Siberian Railway in the Amur territory would have a baneful influence upon the free colonists. Besides this, it is desirable that along the railway track in that region and in the Ussuri littoral there should be established a healthy Russian population drawn from the heart of the Empire, upon whose patriotic assistance the Government could depend in case of certain eventualities which have been brought within the range of possibility by recent events in the Far East. It were well, too, that a large number of Cossack stanitzas should be intermingled with the new colonists, as the Cossack is always reliable. No convicts should be allowed to settle within 300 versts of the railway on either side. Seeing that there are already many thousands of convicts, both political and criminal, earning their freedom on the railway works of the different Siberian sections, it is scarcely likely that the Government will adopt the pressing suggestion of the "Moscow Gazette." That journal would be better employed in assisting the Government with its advice in formulating a general reorganization of Russia's penal system which would render banishment to those freezing regions altogether unnecessary.

IN illustration of the caustic wit of Dr. Bellamy, the President of St. John's College, Oxford, the *Isis* tells the following story :—The Dons regard him with a kind of awe. A little time since they were dining in Common Room, the President at the head of the table. The wait before dinner was long. One of the younger Dons impatiently crumbled a bit of bred and ate it. The President watched him narrowly, and suited the grace to the occasion. "For what we are about to receive," he said, "and for what Mr. S. has already had, may the Lord make us, and him, truly thankful."

IT is reported from Sofia that the deputation of Bulgarians which is to be sent to St. Petersburg to plead for the Czar's favour has been chosen. The members are Bishops Gregor and Clement, the President of the Sobranje, and MM. Mintschevitch, Moloff, Nabokoff, Bobtschefi, and Getschoff. It is not known whether the deputation has any guarantee that it will be received in St. Petersburg, but it is probable that they have not, as a telegram from a private person in which the question was asked has been stopped at the frontier and sent back.

A BERLIN correspondent says: The Government has closed the hospital of the Alexian Convent of Mariaberg, in consequence of the disclosures made at the recent trial. The patients will probably be taken to the public hospital or asylum. For the rest the trial at Aix-la-Chapelle will not be without judicial consequences. The monk Henry and another brother of the Order have been arrested, on suspicion of perjury. The Berlin municipality has resolved to bring an action for libel against the Clerical "Volks-zeitung" of Cologne, which, in commenting on the trial said, "If the Berlin municipality would inquire, it would find that the state of affairs in the Berlin asylum of Dalldorf is not better than that at Mariaberg."

TAKING advantage of the Grace boom, the *Lancet* asks whether the profession of the cricket hero has assisted in the maintenance of a remarkably high level of athletic prowess, and makes bold to say it has. Our contemporary does not claim that because the well-trained eye, the skilful hand, and the temperate mood equally comprise the chiefest virtues of the surgeon and the cricketer, a medical education should turn out experts at Lord's. But it does claim that Mr. Grace's profession has counted for much in keeping him through two decades in the absolute front of the cricketing world. His display of evergreen vigour certainly reflects honour upon the principles of medicine; therefore—his professional brethren should stump up their shillings.

HERE, writes a correspondent, is a dog-story, which will interest the *Spectator*. It is, moreover, true. In Walworth, there lives a publican who has a dog, and the dog loses himself with facility. When in difficulty, however, he always "asks a pleeceman." Sometimes he will walk up to a constable and march by his side till conducted to the station at Camberwell-green. On other occasions he delivers himself up at the building. The policemen of Camberwell know him, and telegraph to Walworth: "Tell So-and-so his dog's here." The publican has now paid so many separate shillings for this intelligent animal that he threatens to put a stop to his expensive wanderings by tying him up.

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Guardian*, it is confirmed that Sir Arthur Hayter has been nominated for the Governorship of New South Wales, and it is further known that he desires to have the post. In these circumstances it is a subject of curiosity at the Colonial Office why his appointment is not gazetted.

THE Mennonite Teichner, who in due course had to undergo his term of compulsory service in the army, and was enrolled in the 9th Company of the Emperor Alexander's Grenadier Regiment of Guards and who upon religious grounds declined to carry arms, and for this was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress—recently completed his term at Spandau. He has now, for the second time, been tried by court-martial on the same grounds—for refusing to carry arms from religious scruples—and has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The sentence of the Court has been ratified by the Emperor William.

THE Pope, it is said, is about to write a new letter on the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon races, which will be a complement of that lately addressed to the English. The next consistory will be held about October, when new bishops will be nominated.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: The Anti-Semitic agitation here fills the heads of the lowest classes with the absurdest nonsense and their hearts with bitter hatred. Scarcely a day passes but some disgraceful incident comes to the notice of the police. One day a policeman arrested a woman whom he had watched for some time going from shop to shop begging. He noticed that her prayers always elicited alms. She excited the commiseration of small shopkeepers, who are as a rule Jewhaters, by saying her girl, twelve years old, had been missing since Sunday, and that there was no doubt the Jews had caught her and slaughtered her. She had, indeed, seen the child's blood in one of the public gardens. A red-haired Jew had enticed her away and murdered her for ritual purposes. It seems impossible that any tradesman could be so foolish as to give the woman money on such a plea. While she was detained at the police-station a detective went to her lodgings, where the missing girl opened the door to him, and told him that her mother had ordered her not to leave the house under any pretext. The woman, on being confronted with her daughter, pleaded that she was drunk when she spoke to the tradespeople.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present :—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdulla M. Dharamsey, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, E. M. Shroff, Harkisondass Narotumdass, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

A SEEMINGLY EXORBITANT DEMAND.

Mr. Vincent, in accordance with notice of motion, moved: "That copies of the whole papers in the case of Major Tulloch's demand of £750 be sent to Mr. Acworth, with a request that he will be so good as to furnish the Municipal Standing Committee with any explanation he may have to offer regarding the seemingly most exorbitant demand, especially as there is nothing on the record of the Municipal Commissioner's office beyond the telegram marked "X," which is not explicit, and which does not seem to have given Major Tulloch authority for such very elaborate plans, estimates, and opinions as he has furnished."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal saw no necessity for sending the papers to Mr. Acworth. If there had been any record in connection with the matter, it would have been forthcoming. Any further reference to Mr. Acworth would not produce any good result.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner observed that he had searched all the confidential papers, but found no paper in respect of Major Tulloch's demand.

Captain Walshe was in favor of the motion inasmuch as it would enable Mr. Acworth to throw light on the matter and also give them time to bring round Major Tulloch to reduce the amount of his demands.

Mr. Shroff said that in this case procrastination would be a virtue, as it would give Mr. Acworth an opportunity to explain the matter.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was of opinion that no good would come out of any reference to Mr. Acworth, as if he had anything to say on the subject, he would have certainly said it before he left.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji thought that it was most advisable to refer the matter to Mr. Acworth, who was absent, and therefore unable to explain the matter. In all fairness to him he should be given an opportunity for an explanation; by which they would not lose anything but might gain.

The motion was put to the vote and carried, the Acting Commissioner being authorised to forward such papers to Mr. Acworth as were necessary in the case.

HIRING OF BULLOCKS AND CARTS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 12th ultimo, that the Health Officer asks for the hiring of forty carts and bullocks for four months instead of for six months, as originally proposed. The extra expenditure, Rs. 6,765, will be met from the savings in the Feed Grant, under different heads. Adding that, as the Health Officer had asked for sanction on account of the daily accumulation of kutchra in the city, the same has been sanctioned subject to the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

MEMORANDUM of the Bank's profits for the half-year ended 30th June :—

	Rs.
Total Profit...	10,12,934
Applied as follows :—	
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year, both free from income-tax	6,00,000
To Reserve Fund	1,00,000
To Bonus to Officers and Pension Fund	50,000
Carried forward	2,62,934
Total...	10,12,934

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal yesterday declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Rs. 2,50,000 has been transferred to Reserve Fund; Rs. 1,00,000 to Pension Fund; and Rs. 4,06,500 has been carried forward to the next half-year.

THE NEW PARSEE KNIGHT.

MR. J. COWASJI JEHANGIR READYMONY, writes a correspondent, has been knighted by the Queen-Empress in recognition of his liberal gift of two lakhs of rupees for building a wing to the Imperial Institute in London. It is generally supposed that the honour of the knighthood was conferred upon the young gentleman more as a tribute to departed worth than to any present circumstances. The late Sir Cowasji's memorials are to be seen in some of the handsomest buildings in Bombay. The University Hall of Bombay, the Opthalmic Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum built at his expense at Hyderabad, Sind, numerous Drinking Fountains in Bombay, and a handsome one in Hyde Park, his contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded during the Franco-German War, to the building of the Elphinstone College, to the Strangers' Home, the Readymony Hospital at Surat, and several other deserving objects of public utility. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in recognition of his magnificent liberality which amounted to more than fifteen lakhs of rupees, and his private charities to upwards of three lakhs, not to speak of minor gifts to friends and relations. It was fully understood that a baronetcy would have been conferred upon him had he lived a little longer; but the distressing malady with which he was afflicted cut short a most useful career, which would have conferred still greater benefits on suffering humanity. The newly-appointed Parsee Knight and Lady Jehangir may be congratulated upon the honour bestowed by her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and their numerous friends in India, both European and Native, will gladly welcome them back on their return to Bombay, when their hospitalities at the Readymony House will be resumed, and their charities towards the sick and distressed will be performed with renewed energy. While on this subject we may state that the ceremony of opening the new wing took place in the presence of a representative company. The presence of Sir Jehangir and Lady Readymony attracted the attention of all present. An English paper says: "All eyes were turned on the beautiful, picturesque figure of an Indian lady. The stranger wore a garment of pale green gauze, thickly sprinkled with gold ornaments, at once head covering, shawl, and skirt. Her bodice of light blue silk, with a flower pattern of darker blue, could only be seen now and then under the gauze. The large diamond ear-rings, costly bracelets, and great diamond brooches that she wore filled the other ladies with admiration. She was an Eastern beauty of the highest type. Some whispered that she was an Indian princess. They were mistaken; but she was a person of importance, for her husband, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir, of Bombay, had given the £10,500, by means of which the new hall had been built, and the Indian conference room decorated. Mr. Jehangir was on the platform too, but in ordinary European clothes. The programme was excellent. There was only one speech, the Lord Chancellor's."

AN interesting experiment in the rearing of animals is recorded by a German journal. A country gentleman, having captured a young hare a few days old, conceived the idea of giving it as a foster-mother a cat which had just had a litter of kittens. The cat showed no objection to this curious addition to her family, and the herbivorous nursling seemed to take very well to the regime to which it was so unexpectedly subjected. The hare throve and grew, and the cat soon thought it time to begin the education of her foster-child. For the catching of mice, however, the hare showed not the slightest disposition, and at each fault committed the adoptive mother administered vigorous correction with her paws. This produced but little improvement, and the relations between the two animals were becoming somewhat strained, when one day they were placed together on the lawn in front of the house. The hare at once proceeded to nibble at the vegetation with remarkable avidity, to the evident astonishment and indignation of the cat, who could make nothing of such conduct. Finally, perceiving that she had nourished anything but a kitten, the disappointed nurse withdrew with an expression of unmistakable disdain.

THE CALCUTTA WHISKY CASE.

BEFORE Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah the hearing of the case against Mr. Croft under sections 53 and 61 of the Excise Act, was resumed on Friday. Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government Pleader, represented the prosecution, and Mr. Manuel was for the accused. Both sides accepted the reports of the case as published in the *Englishman*, and based their argument on the evidence as given there. Mr. Manuel in his address on behalf of Mr. Croft said that it seemed to him that a great deal more sensation was excited in this case than there was any necessity for. He could not understand why there was so much abnormal interest in this case, especially on the part of the Excise Department, and on the part of the public newspapers, the latter having gone so much out of their way and devoted so much more of their space to their reporting of this case than the case merited. The case, as it seemed to Mr. Manuel, lay in a very small compass, and he did not think that his worship would have much trouble in arriving at a reasonable and just conclusion. He submitted that the only reasonable and just conclusion which the court could arrive at in this case was one of acquittal, and he would endeavour to show from the evidence and from the law that he was justified in asking the court to come to that conclusion. After reading the sections under which his client was charged he proceeded to state that there was positively no evidence whatever of manufacture or of sale, except that of D'Cruze, who was the only witness who gave evidence of sales other than that admitted by Mr. Croft, namely, the thirty odd dozens sent to Mackenzie Lyall's.

The Court.—There is no charge of sale against your client: you need not trouble yourself as regards sale. The charges are confined to manufacture and possession.

Mr. Manuel said he was not aware of this, and he would confine his remarks to the charges of manufacture and possession. He then proceeded to attack the evidence given by D'Cruze, who, he submitted, was altogether unworthy of credit. He cited the case of the Queen *vs.* Mohesh Biswas 10 W. R. Crim. Rul. 16. The O'Hara's case and the other cases quoted in 17 Cal. 642 as showing that the story told by an accomplice should be rejected altogether, unless he was materially corroborated. D'Cruze professed in the most barefaced manner to give recipes for making brandy and whisky. Mr. Manuel thought it desirable to point out that unless he was corroborated D'Cruze's evidence should not be accepted. Even if he was not an accomplice, even if he was not an informer, even if other circumstances did not make it dangerous to accept his evidence, still the manner and nature of his evidence should make his worship reject it. He said that certain articles, among which he mentioned liquorice root, œnanthic ether and nicotine, were put into the stuff manufactured, but the Chemical Examiner had distinctly stated that these things were not in the samples he examined. The Chemical Examiner had stated that the extract in the samples made the specific gravity vary, but he had not said what the extract was. Unless they knew what the extract was they could not accept Dr. Evans' evidence on this point. The excise people were only concerned with the alcohol, and it was very unsatisfactory that the work of the Chemical Examiner should have been done in such a way, leaving the whole thing so vague. The fact that the Chemical Examiner had found grape sugar, ash, acids, etc., did not go to show that any brandy was illicitly manufactured by Mr. Croft. These things were to be found in the genuine article and the evidence was that Mr. Croft received from Mr. Taylor some French brandy which he brought away to Tangra. From the mere fact of raisins being found in the hands of the defendant D'Cruze did not become a truthful witness. The quantity of molasses wash brought away was very small, there was in fact in that hardly about two gallons of vinegar. The excise people thought that in taking this they were seizing something very extraordinary, but after the evidence of Dr. Evans it was clear that they were labouring under a delusion. The mirage vanished, and left them only with vinegar in their hands, perhaps of not such good quality as Crosse and Blackwell's, but still it was vinegar.

The Court.—Dr. Evans said that the acetous fermentation had not gone far.

Mr. Manuel said that the Chemical Examiner had stated that he did not know the nature of the fermentation which might have been acetous fermentation. He did not enquire into the nature of the fermentation because it was not suggested by either side that it would be important. There was nothing to show that it was alcoholic fermentation. The evidence of Dr. Evans completely contradicted what D'Cruze said regarding there being 14 to 17 points of alcohol in it by the hydrometer, and he also contradicted the informer in many other matters. It was not merely the hope of the reward that influenced the informer D'Cruze, but there was evidence to show the ill-feeling he cherished towards Mr. Croft. Mr. Manuel went on at some length to compare D'Cruze's evidence with Dr. Evans' report and evidence for the purpose of showing that instead of corroborating D'Cruze in any one particular, the Chemical Examiner had contradicted him at every stage, step by step. No œnanthic ether was found in any brandy analysed, and with the exception of one brandy in which there was no nicotine at all, only a faint trace of this was found in the rest. No liquorice root was found by the Chemical Analyser in any of the samples.

The Court.—There are certain points in which D'Cruze and the Chemical Examiner agree.

Mr. Manuel submitted that they did not agree at all except in one or two unimportant matters. D'Cruze was not speaking without some knowledge of facts, but he had spoken from the experience gained by him when at Taylor's where he was employed to do what was said to have been done at Mr. Croft's place at Tangra. The evidence showed that this D'Cruze was working at Bankshall Street under Mr. Croft, being employed in blending and flavouring wines, and this, together with the evidence given as to the stuff removed from Taylor's to Tangra, were the two most important points in the case. The locality was only changed, and the manufacture was transferred to Tangra, whereas it must really have been done in Bankshall Street. If it was once believed that this work was done at Bankshall Street, and that D'Cruze gained his knowledge there, but the whole complexion of the case was changed. D'Cruze had shifted the locality to suit his own purpose. There was evidence that a large quantity of liquors was manipulated at Taylor's in Bankshall Street. Whether

believed, the court could come to no other conclusion than that all the excisable stuff seized from the Tangra premises was held by Mr. Croft in trust for Mr. Taylor. The only person to blame was Mr. Taylor for not having taken steps for having the Tangra premises covered by his license when he agreed to have the business carried on from Tangra. Mr. Taylor's conduct in this matter was not creditable. Mr. Taylor used to superintend the business of blending brandy and whisky with white spirits and tinctures and essences for the purpose of making cheap liquor. Out of three hundred dozens made at Bankshall Street two hundred dozens were sold by Mr. Taylor, and the remaining one hundred dozens taken to Tangra. Mr. Mansel dealt at some length with Mr. Taylor's evidence which he attacked severely. He then read and commented upon the documentary evidence, and in conclusion submitted that his client had committed no offence under the Excise Act and should be acquitted.

On Saturday, the Government Pleader summed up the evidence at some length and opened his address by referring to various authorities for the purpose of showing that what was done at Tangra in connection with the liquors said to have been manufactured there, as stated by the prosecution, or even as admitted by the defence, amounted to manufacture within the meaning of the Act. He thought the duty of the court was a very clear one in this case in which the only question was whether this constituted "manufacture." After referring to the authorities he submitted that it did. The manufacture of spirituous liquor did not only mean distillation. There was evidence that spirituous liquor could be manufactured without the help of a still. This part of the evidence was not challenged. If the evidence of the prosecution was believed the question whether there was 'manufacture' or not would not seriously arise. The evidence of D'Cruze, if believed, would further conclusively prove that the molasses wash was produced by alcoholic fermentation. There could be no doubt that the preparation of spirits carried at Tangra was 'manufacture' within the meaning of the Act. It was quite true that this part of the case rested only on D'Cruze's evidence. Not admitting, but assuming that he was an accomplice, the court would have to see what amount of corroboration was necessary to give weight to his evidence. The authorities on this point referred to by Mr. Mansel merely showed that an accomplice should be corroborated on material points. The Pleader went on to show that D'Cruze was materially corroborated not only by the evidence of the prosecutor and the Chemical Examiner's report, but also by Mr. Croft's statement and by his witnesses. He hoped to completely demolish the house of cards which Mr. Mansel was at such infinite pains to build up, and to show clearly that the defence set up had gradually developed by a series of afterthought and grown into the present improbable story. It was said that after D'Cruze had an opportunity to familiarize himself with everything, he was able to describe all these essences and tinctures so accurately, but the fact was that on the night of the 27th of April he gave a description of these things to the Excise Officers, and the list that was then prepared was prepared from the description which he then gave. The case for the defence was that the whole stock, including tinctures, essences, etc., was removed from Taylor's premises in Bankshall Street to Croft's place in Tangra, but the list furnished by the defence did not contain a single item to show that any one of these things came from Taylor's. That eminent civil and mechanical engineer, who had displayed such marked business capabilities as to record in the book which he produced entries of the particulars and details of the work done at Tangra each day, although he admitted that he did not consider it necessary, but had yet done it, evidently did not consider these things of sufficient importance to include in the list. In fact, he said some things also came in jar, etc., but he did not know what they were, and did not make any note of them. D'Cruze, who was admittedly working at Bankshall Street under Mr. Croft's orders, was not cross-examined on this point. There was the positive testimony of Taylor that no such tinctures or essences were used at Bankshall Street. The defence in this case had gone into evidence. If they had not it would have been quite a different thing. Dhatri Kumar, the grog shopkeeper, with whom the accused and Oakley were apparently on excellent terms, had purchased goods prepared at Taylor's. The defence could easily have got a bottle of the stuff from him, had it analysed and smashed up the case of the prosecution, if there was a vestige of truth in their own story. It was extremely unlikely that D'Cruze could have acquired a knowledge of these tinctures and essences used by the great chemist, Deoft, their names and their properties and uses, without having dealt with them himself as stated by him.

The court would find that D'Cruze was amply corroborated by the Chemical Analyst. In the first place he was corroborated as regards the description of the things found on Croft's premises. It was for the court to say whether D'Cruze could have had so correctly and accurately described the articles if he did not possess an intimate knowledge of their names, uses and properties. The next point in which he was corroborated by Dr. Evans was as regards the contents of the puncheon which was brought into court with all it contained. The case for the prosecution, according to the evidence of D'Cruze, was that the liquor in that receptacle was still in an unfinished state, and that it had still to be subjected to some further process before it was made fit for use, and this was borne out by Dr. Evans. The third point in which the Chemical Examiner corroborated this witness was the result of the analysis. Mr. Manuel's observations on this point of the case were based upon a misconception of the evidence of the expert, and he was hypercritical in his comments. There was no doubt that he said he did not find some of the articles in the samples examined, but he distinctly stated that the component parts, the constituents of those articles were found, and his report also showed, almost invariably, in what proportion. It could not be otherwise in an analysis.

No doubt among the ingredients said to have been used Dr. Evans did not find any œnanthic ether in the case of the brandies, and nicotine in the case of the whiskies, and liquorice root was not found in either. But D'Cruze said liquorice root was only used sometimes, and he was cot cross-examined upon the process of manufacture. Œnanthic ether was only used for flavouring, and when Dr. Evans said he could not find this article, it might be that it was dissolved into its component parts, and no trace of it could be obtained. D'Cruze had not, fortunately or unfortunately, hit upon such a nice expedient as keeping a record in a book of matters which it was not necessary to note down, and so, even if he did make one or two mistakes, it should be remembered that he had only his memory to guide him. Regarding his statement in respect to the molasses wash, what he had told the court was that the alcohol would be about 14 to 17 points by the hydrometer when finished, and Dr. Evans said that the fermentation had not gone very far. Shannon, page 98, showed that there were not means wanting to convert vinegar into wine. As regards the composition of the stuff D'Cruze was more than amply supported. As regards what D'Cruze had said about white spirits being the base of the manufacture there was sufficient corroboration in the evidence of Taylor, who stated that while the business was going on at Bankshall Street a cask of whisky was brought from Tangra. If whisky could have been obtained from there, where was the difficulty in supposing that he had or obtained white spirits? D'Cruze in his evidence said that a servant, whom he named, purchased from a shop-keeper in Bow Bazar, also named some white spirits in a cask. Nothing could have been easier than to produce either or both these persons to rebut D'Cruze's evidence and completely smash him up. The learned pleader then made a calculation of the quantity of stuff removed to Tangra beyond which there was, according to the defence, no other spirits at Croft's premises, and give figures from Croft's own statement, from Oakley's evidence and the day-book put in, to show that the amounts did not tally. The whole quantity, according to Mr. Croft, was 42 dozens, of which 35 dozens were sent to Mackenzie Lyall, leaving a remainder of seven dozens. How did they then get possession of 200 bottles unless they had more spirits on the premises? Taking another calculation as given by the defence, he pointed out that there were about 100 bottles less than they should have. What happened to them?

Mr. Manuel.—Could they not drink it if they liked?—They may have drunk it.

The Government Pleader—Or sold it. Continuing, he said that this was one part in which D'Cruze's story was supported by the defence.

The whole of the case as now laid before the court by the defence was nothing but a series of afterthoughts. It was not put to D'Cruze that 197 bottles were found bright and clear, and were put aside. D'Cruze said that no other business was carried on at Tangra. Even this statement, small and immaterial as it was, was corroborated. The original agreement described the business as secret manufacture of spirits, "Brandy and Whisky."

The Court.—Why should those words have been used?

Mr. Manuel.—Mr. Carruthers had a fancy for that word and used it. It does not mean clandestine manufacture, but only to keep the manufacture a secret. (Laughter.)

The learned pleader then dealt with the evidence of Oakley, commenting on it very severely. It was a very curious thing that, wherever the case of the defence required support, the mechanical and civil engineer, who could not calculate the cubic contents of a cask, was always at hand. There was D'Cruze who was already doing the business under Mr. Croft in Bankshall Street. He had, according to the defence, an intimate knowledge of the business. Up to that time there was admittedly no friction between Mr. Croft and him. He was doing some iron work for Mr. Croft and nothing was more likely or probable that Mr. Croft should continue his services at Tangra, while at the same time nothing was more unlikely and more incredible that he would give up an old hand and employ a civil and mechanical engineer who could not calculate the cubic contents of a cylinder, and who had admittedly never had anything to do with wines and spirits beyond drinking them. The day-book was a deliberately got-up affair, and some curious results would be obtained by comparing the entries in to with Mr. Croft's statement. It would be for the court to determine whether the book was prepared from the statement or the statement from the book. The probabilities and circumstances of the case and mathematical calculations showed that the case for the defence was hopelessly false. When the gentlemen from Mahkenzie Lyall and Co. was examined he was not asked as to any disagreement between that firm and Mr. Taylor. This was another afterthought.

What was the meaning of the word "doctoring" in the statement of accused? He supposed it was for this purpose the tinctures and essences were brought to Tangra. Then from rhe same cask two brands of whisky were bottled; how was it that the two differed in strength, the one being 58·54 and the other 63·28, if Oakley's evidence was true? What clearer testimony was required to prove that this witness had lied throughout in the most barefaced manner? If any were wanting the following would furnish it. According to him the whole 1,281 bottles were dealt with by him on that one day, with the assistance of two natives, the work being done from seven in the morning till 6 p.m. with a two hours interval. This, as the court would see, was a moral impossibility. The cases in which the stuff was had to be opened so as not to destroy them: the bottles had to be taken out of the straw envelopes and the paper covering removed; Oakley had to, and did, minutely examine every one of the bottles, giving each a shake to see and test its clearness, putting all those that were bright and clear on one side and the cloudy stuff on another. Then the capsules had to be removed and the cork drawn and the contents poured into one of the many casks there, without making a mistake. It was next to impossible that this could have been done in less than a couple of minutes a bottle, but taking it for the sake of argument that the whole thing occupied only one minute a bottle steadily, without fatiguing the workers and making them work slower after a little time—even at this rate the whole lot could not have been dealt with in less than nineteen or twenty consecutive hours. Yet Oakley had the audacity to tell the court that the whole 1,281 bottles, minus the 196 which were found to be bright and clear and were put away on one side, had been dealt with, uncorked, and poured into their proper receptacles within nine hours. There was not even a tittle of evidence to show that any perfumery business was in contemplation, much less that any of the stuffs seized were to be used for that business. There was not a scintilla of evidence that Mr. Croft or anyone intended to start a tobacco manufactory. All these things were seized, not in the laboratory of the great chemist, but in the wine godown, as was conclusively proved. But for this breach between D'Cruze and Mr. Croft this case would never have seen the light, and there was no knowing what quantities of the vile stuff the public would be swallowing still. There was no doubt that the case was a very important one to the public, and he asked the court to look at it also from that point of view. The publicity and prominence given to this case by the press was serving a very useful purpose. After dealing shortly with Mr. Taylor's evidence he said that, in justice to Mr. Taylor, it should be said that it was apparent that Mr. Taylor was induced to come into the business. He was told that it would be simply a blending of imported spirits with other weaker spirits, and when he found that such preparation would not find sale in the market he at once gave up his connection with the business, and allowed Mr. Croft to take away the things on the understanding spoken to. The defence was nothing more than an attack upon Mr. Taylor for the purpose of damaging his business, and there was no truth in the statement that he was connected with it and is still connected with it. Otherwise it was impossible to see why he should be dragged in in dealing with the documentary evidence. He submitted that the person most interested in the new arrangement, as stated by Mr. Croft, was himself, as he got his share raised from one-half to three-quarters, and if it was true one would expect naturally that he should take some sort of acknowledgment of this from Mr. Taylor, and not that such a document as the letter of the 7th should come into existence. Mr. Taylor produced the original agreement, and there was nothing to show that he would not have produced that letter also if it ever existed, and if he had it. The testimony of Mr. Taylor's Babu and the statement of Oakley were in conflict. Mr. Taylor supported D'Cruze's statement that he went with Mr. Croft on Rs. 100 a month. After dealing exhaustively with the several points of the case the learned pleader submitted that the case for the defence could not hold water, and invited the court to accept the story of the prosecution.

The court reserved judgment till Tuesday.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Articles are held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, and will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months:—

N. B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address on article.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
Dray, Miss L. London	Silk handkerchief, 1 pair plated garter and 1 plated belt	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise
Peters, Miss Mildred L, London	Silk handkerchiefs	Do
Martin, Miss M, Glasgow	Pieces of embroidery cloth and a belt	Do
Wilson, Mrs T, Preston	Tea cosey	Do
Goulding, Mrs M, London	Silk handkerchiefs, Cashmere shawls, and Delhi work table cloth	Do
Collet, Colonel Sir H, London	Herbarium specimens	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight
Monteith, Hannah and Co, Glasgow	Bottle containing liquid	Likely to damage the contents of the mail bags
Lorimer and Co, London	A phial	Do
Jennings, G D and Co, London	Glass bottle	Do
Do Do	Do	Do
Blidt, A de Gothenburg, Sweden	Glass phials containing liquid	Do
The Indentors Union Limited, London	Glass bottle	Do

THE medical automatic machine is a new invention, and the glory of its native town, Amsterdam. The said machine is built in human form, on the model of certain anatomical studies used by students in the hospitals, and for each organ in this vile body of ours which is capable of suffering the new Æsculapius has a special slot. Now the patient who has a pain in his heart or liver will reverently approach the oracle and drop a penny in the heart or liver department so marked, when an inner rattling is heard, and the figure advances a long skeleton hand containing some soothing prescription for the needs of the human heart or human liver generally. The address of an apothecary is also given, and the sufferer goes rejoicing on his way. But an American, says the *Figaro*, has gone one better than this. He has produced an automatic with the following inscription: Put a penny into the slot, and you will get a blessing from the Pop e in the Pope's own voice per phonograph.

A VIENNA correspondent writes: A painter in financial difficulties two years ago pawned his gallery of old masters to an art dealer, who lent him 55,000 florins at nine per cent. interest. In January the artist ought to have repaid the loan and taken back his pictures, and as he was unable to do so the art dealer had the pictures valued, intending to sell them by auction. Art connoisseurs have repeatedly declared the 70 old masters to be worth 200,000 florins, but the experts employed by the dealer put down their total value as 4,875 florins. The following are some of the items of their list; it is to be remembered that they did not express any doubt as to the genuineness of any of the pictures: A Titian, "The Annunciation," 200 florins; Murillo, "Adoration of Jesus," 20 florins; a Leonardo da Vinci, 100 florins; Paul Veronese, "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria," 150; Salvator Rosa, a landscape, 100. The list contains a large number of pictures of the Dutch School, put down at ten and fifteen florins each. The painter appealed to the Court against this estimate, which has been declared utterly worthless, and may not now serve as a basis for the auction.

SMALL parcels of fourpences still continue to be sent into the English Mint for recoinage notwithstanding that they have, apparently, long since passed out of circulation. A sum of about 239*l.* was received during 1894, while the total withdrawals since 1880 amount to 65,959*l.*

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON CONSULS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of your paper, dated the 25th June last, and under the heading "The Attack on the Foreign Consuls at Jeddah," it is stated: "It seems that the quarantine regulations imposed upon pilgrims were not the cause of this aggressive and dastardly action on the part of the Arabs, as incorrectly stated in the London papers, for some time the Bedouins had a grudge against the ill-fated Vice-Consul for liberating their runaway slaves, and having registered a vow to kill him on the first opportunity, did not rest satisfied until they had accomplished the dark design." The above statement, from whatever source it may be, is quite incorrect, and the real facts are quite different. I have just returned from the pilgrimage to Mecca, and can state what actually occurred and came under my notice, which I request you will kindly publish in your paper. I would observe that the establishment of quarantine at different places, and the quarantine regulations imposed upon the pilgrims, have produced much ill-feeling among the Mahomedans generally, and the ill-feeling is not confined only to the Hedjas, but in all the other countries populated by the Mahomedans, and they are all calling out against these quarantine regulations. The class of people who proceed on this religious observance of visiting Mecca are mostly poor and needy Mahomedans. The educated and rich classes of Mahomedans hesitate to risk their lives. I met very few of the educated and rich classes amongst the pilgrims. While visiting Egypt and Constantinople many persons advised me not to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, owing to the false reports of cholera, whereas there was no cholera cass in Mecca, Medina, Mina, and other places of pilgrimage. It appears that as years roll on the number of pilgrims have yearly much decreased owing to false rumours of cholera, and in consequence the earnings of the Bedouin tribes of the Hedjaz have been much lessened. Besides, a general belief exists amongst the Mahomedans that pilgrims are detained by various devises on the part of the doctors of the quarantine and the Greek and Armenian physicians that have been appointed, by the "Conseil Sanitaire," greatly harass the pilgrims, and are credited with practising extortion. A number of Hadjis of one ship declared to me that they collected from among them Rs. 2,000, which sum they were compelled to pay to a doctor of the quarantine as a douceur. They were then allowed to leave the quarantine station at Kamran. The tyranny exercised at the quarantine station, as stated by you in your paper, does not at all sufficiently explain the real state of the case. The grievances became intolerable to such an extent that the Bedouins inhabiting the country between Mecca and Jeddah became exasperated, and at last resolved to destroy the quarantine establishment at Jeddah, and at the same time determined to kill all the doctors there. Eight persons were selected by the Bedouins to carry out this determination. When these persons proceeded to carry out their murderous design they met the Foreign Consuls, who were unfortunately outside the town, near the quarantine. The Bedouins mistook them for the Turkish doctors, and attacked them, and my friend, Mr. Abdul Razak, the British Vice-Consul, was killed, and Mr. Richards, the British Consul, and Mr. Brandt, the Russian Consul, and Mr. Dorville, the French Consular Secretary, were all severely wounded. Mr. Richards, although having received several wounds, however, was able to get to the Turkish military head-quarters, and report the occurrence, and the Turkish cavalry at once started in pursuit of the Bedouins, but they could not overtake them. The allegation that the Bedouins had a grudge against the ill-fated Vice-Consul for liberating their runaway slaves is quite untrue, and is entirely suppositious, as it is quite ridiculous to suppose that the Bedouins deal in slaves or keep them, as they can hardly obtain food for themselves, and everybody knows that there are other tribes who deal in slaves. I have myself inspected the quarantine building at Jeddah destroyed by the Bedouins in their rage after the attack on the Consuls. Dr. Abdul Razak a few days before the occurrence himself declared to me that the Bedouins were all most friendly to him, and they were continually being prescribed for and treated by him. The Bedouins were all heartily sorry to hear that Dr. Abdul Razak had been killed, as he was very popular with them. I have also to state that a further disturbance on the part of the Bedouins was stopped by the courage and determination displayed by Consul Richards. After the occurrence messengers were sent through the Hedjaz, and the authorities at Mecca could not control the Bedouin tribes, and people of Mecca—men, women and children—gathered together, and attacked the quarantine stations at Mecca, and destroyed the building, and I saw the people in passing throwing stones and spitting at the debris. The five Turkish doctors of the Conseil Sanitaire of the Porte took shelter in the fort, and the garrison were mere spectators and could not do anything. The police were overpowered. Everybody thought that war would ensue between the Turks and the Bedouins. The people of Mecca estimated that a lakh and a-half of the Bedouin tribesmen could be assembled within two weeks in the Hedjaz. Various rumours were set afloat to the effect that the occurrence arose from the animosity of the Consuls to the Mahomedan religion and Hadjis, and the Soudanese, and the Yamanese who were present in Mecca thought that this occurrence would occasion disorder far and wide. Owing to these rumours all the people in Mecca were in a state of anxiety, and apprehended that the scene of warfare would commence at Jeddah, and their attention was directed to that town. But Mr. Richards, with whom all the Arabs were on good terms, and who had won their confidence during his three-years' stay in Jeddah, foreseeing assured them that only perpetrators of the murder would be punished. The others will be released and letters of assurance were sent from Jeddah to the tribes. Two British gunboats were lying at such a distance from the town in the Red Sea that no evil result was anticipated, and the Governor of Mecca acted with great discretion, and managed to prevent through the Shereeff of Mecca, any further attack from the Bedouins. If any foolish action had been adopted the Turkish Government would have no doubt been ejected from the Hedjaz. It would be very difficult to coerce the hardy Bedouins of the Hedjaz by any armies in the sterile plains of Arabia which do not even produce grass, and are entirely destitute of water. The Bedouins are very fearless in warfare, and it is said that they would rather expose their breasts to be shot at than stain their ancient repute for bravery with the stigma of cowardice. Although the Bedouins are ignorant and uncivilized, yet there exist two characteristics worthy of praise and honour among them: one is their innate bravery, and the other their implicit submission to the commands of their Chiefs. When I started from Mecca the Walee of the Hedjaz had arrived in Jeddah, and the Bedouin Chiefs had promised to give up the persons who were guilty of the attack on the Consuls. It was well-known that an official understanding had been agreed to that the Foreign Consuls should not go out of the town of Jeddah, and if they left at all, the Turkish Government should not be held responsible for their lives. And as this unfortunate occurrence took place outside the walls of Jeddah, and the Foreign Consuls, contrary to their customary practice, had left the town, they must be held responsible to a great extent for the unfortunate tragedy.—Yours, &c.,

HUSON ABDULLA IMAD NAWAZ JUNG.

July 3.

MADAME PATTI pays one of the penalties of greatness. She has been before the public since her childhood, and her career is thus familiar to every one. Were she making her debut at Covent Garden instead of her first appearance on the London stage for several years, she might easily pass for a prima donna of thirty. Yet few of those who see her as Violetta will realise how long her musical life has been. There are, we believe, records of her appearance on the stage at Tripler's Hall, New York, as far back as 1850, when she was quite a child. When she was nine she made a public tour with Maurice Strakosch and Ole Bull, the violinist. She was a well-known vocalist at twelve, when (the programme has been reprinted more than once) she sang at Niblo's, New York, such things as "Casta diva," Eckert's "Echo" song, and the inevitable "Home sweet home." She came to Covent Garden in 1861, unheralded, but before her first performance of Amina was over she had become a great prima donna, and a few weeks later had been engaged for the Birmingham Festival at the almost unheard-of fee of 500*l.* for four concerts. For twenty-five years she was the "star" of the Royal Italian Opera, and then she left the company, chiefly for foreign tours and concert work. On her return to the scene of her former triumphs, she will of course be received with the enthusiasm due to one of the greatest vocalists of her time.

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THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the Times writes as follows:—There was a notable sitting at the Palais Bourbon on June 10. The public galleries were full, most of the Diplomatic Corps were present, and in the Press galleries there was only standing room. This crowd had assembled to hear the Socialists' ides of a foreign policy for France and the eagerly-awaited reply of M. Hanotaux. The thankless task of bringing forward the interpellation was intrusted to M. Millerand and M. Ernest Roche, two of the ablest speakers of the party. All sorts of insinuations and ingenious innuendoes were made in the hope of upsetting the equanimity of M. Hanotaux, as, for instance, M. Millerand's suggestion that France had joined Germany in the intervention of the three Powers in the Far East in order to find later on a common ground of resistance against "the Socialist democracy." But M. Hanotaux ignores badgerings, as will be seen further on, and resolutely stuck to the written text of his speech. At times, however, he was heard with difficulty. Many would-be stinging retorts came from the Socialist benches, and certain exhibitions of a rather grim humour, as when some one said, as he was speaking of the Kiel "fetes," "But when are we going to get our timepieces back?"

A STATEMENT OF POLICY.

M. Hanotaux's reply was as follows:—"The Government accepted a general discussion on its foreign policy in the expectation that not only would the grievances which have been so much talked of out-of-doors be explained, but that the conduct dictated by a better understanding of the country's interests would have been clearly indicated. The discussion has not entirely answered our expectations. Criticisms, indeed, have not been spared us, but they bear mostly on special points of our diplomatic action. The doctrines of the Socialist party on foreign policy have likewise been expounded. I will not stop to refute those theories, for the Chamber might twit me with diverting the debate from its true object. I may, however, notice an opinion passed on our general foreign policy. It is alleged that the policy of the present Government has undergone an evolution. Such is not the case, for in none of our acts have we deviated from the general lines of foreign policy pursued by France since 1871. We have adhered to the policy which repeated, but vain, attempts have been made to misrepresent. It is, moreover, not a party policy, but the inevitable result of circumstances. It has but one object, and it has aimed at but one result. This has now been partially attained, so that we can measure the path which we have traversed. It has aimed at the recovery of the country from cruel reverses—its gradual recovery, not by obstinacy in isolation, but by constant labour, by continuous attention to the defence of its interests and rights, by a vigilant watch for favourable circumstances which, by restoring France to the concert of European Powers, enabled us to prove to all not only that she had regained her authority, but that her existence and strength were necessary for the equilibrium of Europe and the world. Has the Government failed in the imperative duty dictated by this general direction? Is it a question of a policy of resignation? That is the point."

ATTACKS ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Here some Radicals ironically exclaimed:—"Go on with your reading!"

M. Hanotaux:—"The Chamber will understand that I have not come here to indulge in exercises of improvisation. (Applause.) I do not see why, when so warm a campaign has been going on out of doors, the Government should hesitate to seize the opportunity of explaining and justifying its acts. I am under no illusion, indeed, as to the justice which a Government can expect from its adversaries. Ever since the Berlin Congress of 1878 the same attacks and reproaches, so often belied by events, have been lavished upon us. All passions, even conflicting ones, have now been excited against us. The Government is taunted with imprudence if it acts and with pusillanimity if it abstains from acting. We have recently heard the opposition to us expressed in terms as extravagant as though all sense of moderation had been banished from the country. I am not speaking of the discussion to-day, but of the outdoor campaign against the France was invited by the Imperial German Government to take part in the international conference to study labour questions. M. Laur and M. Millevoye mounted the tribune to protest against our going. It seemed as though the honour and safety of the country were at stake. There were the same objurgations. 'You are going,' it was said, 'to insult a friendly country.' There is a change of direction. Instead of a policy summed up in the words "Germany and Toykin" you substitute "Germany and Dahomey." You are no longer advocates of the Russian alliance." This is what was said. Parliament was not deterred. The French mission went to Berlin, it took an important part in the conference. It quelled the fall of Prince Bismarck, it returned without the rights, interests, or dignity of France having been impared. What now remains of these passionate and unjust reproaches?

THE INVITATION BY GERMANY.

Now, again, the question is in regard to an invitation. That invitation was adressed to France at the same time as it was sent to all the other nations of Europe. It was an invitation to an international and pacific demonstration. Would the world have understood it if France had interpreted this invitation in another way and been the only one to introduce by her refusal a discordant note? No; to a polite act the proper thing was to reply with similar politeness. Two of our ships will go to the waters of Kiel, as two Italian battleships will traverse the Canal. Our ships will weigh anchor on June 21 to return to take part in the national mourning in which France will engage at the date. We shall have the spectacle of a France, not resigned, not prostrate, but strong—sure enough of herself to be calm, rich enough in glory to fear no comparison. In what way will she find her authority diminished or her interests injured because her ships take part in an international ceremony side by side with those of a friendly nation which has replied to the same invitation?

THE POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

"But our opponents do not stop at this point. In their desire to incriminate the foreign policy of the Government they tax it with rashness in the Chino-Japanese affair. They ask us what interest France had in the matter and if she was influenced by any other motive to lend her aid to Russia. I declare that, even had the interests of France been less serious and less definite, we should have held it to be a duty not to remain uninterested as to the balance of power in the Far East. At the moment when the balance of power was about to be disturbed to the detriment of Russia (cheering on nine-tenths of the benches of the Left) considerations of general policy commanded such an attitude. The essential condition of every foreign policy is continuity in plan and action. What observations would not infallibly have been made on the inconstancy of a nation which, after having indulged in numberless demonstrations intended to draw the two peoples together, suddenly disowned its attitude and slunk away by an inexplicable abstention at the moment when its help was asked for? (Cheers.) We have remained faithful to ourselves, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs believes that he faithfully interpreted the feeling of the country in the following telegram addressed to our Ambassador in St. Petersburg:—"France places her alliances in the front rank of her considerations. We have, therefore, decided to support the views of the Imperial Government as regards the conditions of peace between China and Japan." (Cheers.)

FRENCH INTERESTS IN TONKIN.

"But if the general interest of our foreign policy induced us to take this decision, was it not in harmony with our private interest in the Far East? During the war we preserved a strict neutrality. We advised an armistice. Peace had just been dictated to China by Japan. But the treaty threatened the existence of the Chinese Empire in three provinces offering a vast field to colonization and industry. The anarchy about to break out in China threatened the creation in the proximity of Tonkin of a formidable centre of agitation, which would, perhaps, have rendered our armed intervention necessary. Japan had imposed rigorous conditions, perhaps with the intention of mitigating them. She did militate them on receiving the friendly counsel given her by the European Powers not to establish herself definitively in Asiatic territory. Our conduct is said to have been rash, but are not facts the best criterion? We have given our co-operation to Russia, we have upheld the balance of power in the Far East, and our relations with Japan have remained excellent. Cannot these results be set off against the advantages of an abstention which would have prolonged the conflict and impaired the authority of France at the very time when she would have been forced to more direct intervention? Is it an unimportant thing to have insured neighbourly relations with China? To those who ask whether we have not obtained other advantages I reply that our diplomacy has taken the necessary guarantees for rendering the security of Tonkin as complete as possible and for promoting our commercial interests in those regions.

FRANCE NO LONGER ISOLATED.

I see, indeed, the tendencies of the policy of abstention, but has that policy ever been other than a negative one? Can a country isolate itself and doom itself to inactivity amid the general movement? That policy was followed at a moment of surprise. It was in 1882. Gambetta had foreseen all the importance which the Egyptian question was to assume, and he had succeeded in bringing England to ask for our intervention. It was only an adventurer that Europe had before it. Gambetta has been accused of driving the country into an adventure. (Loud cheers from the Left and Centre), and this is true. It was in 1882. Gambetta had foreseen all the importance which the Egyptian question was to assume, and he had succeeded in bringing England to ask for our intervention. It was only an adventurer that Europe had before it. Gambetta has been accused of driving the country into an adventure. (Loud cheers from the Left and Centre), and this is true. It was not unconnected with his fall. He charge given time to prove that the most resolute was not may in certain cases be the wisest one, and the policy tion left this Egyptian question pending. And abstention which would have been settled to-day is a question fidence had been shown in the man the more confi- (Loud and continued cheering.) Had we been in office, ple was a warning for Parliamentary majority, this exam- spite of passing weaknesses, it was and the country. In

colonial matters energetically, and who can deny that the policy of colonial expansion has raised France in the eyes of the world? It has already permitted the solution of many of the problems of the longest standing. In Europe no important question is settled without us. Finally, will it be denied that our authority has been exercised in the new combinations formed in Europe? We are no longer isolated. We have found the fulcrum we lacked. Two great Powers have joined hands, and their understanding, always making for peace, insures their reciprocal security. We are fully willing to accept the responsibility of this policy, to which the country has given its approbation. If we appear to you to have been wanting in vigilance you must say so clearly. The Government needs your support to enable it to carry out the great tasks which remain to be accomplished." (Loud cheers from all but the Extreme Left and Extreme Right.)

M. Flourens was the next speaker. His contention was that France, in return for co-operation with Russia in China and Armenia, should have stipulated for

RUSSIA'S CO-OPERATION IN EGYPT.

He also dwelt on the inconsistency of simultaneously sending vessels to Kiel and erecting a memorial of the siege of Paris. Next followed M. Goblet, another ex-Foreign Minister, who remarked that the word "alliance" with Russia had now for the first time been uttered. He insisted that, if an alliance existed, it should be published, just as Germany had published her's. Here M. Ribot interposed, remarking that the Triple Alliance had never been published. M. Goblet maintained that Germany had published the renewal of the treaty with Italy, but M. Ribot again contradicted him. Waiving this point, M. Goblet disclaimed the idea of revenge, but argued that, so long as Alsace-Lorraine was torn from its nationality, France could not go beyond courteous relations with Germany. M. Ribot, in reply, insisted that the cooperation with Russia in China had been dictated by French interests. For several years the interests of France had been allied with those of another nation on behalf of peace and the European balance of power. That policy had been unanimously approved by the country. An attempt had been made to force him to say more, but he declined to do so, for the interests of the country prevented his doing so. He challenged M. Goblet to submit a rival policy, and as for M. Flourens's charge of inconsistency, a nation might retain at the bottom of its heart all its recollections and hopes and yet take part in an act of international politeness. He should feel no humiliation when the Hoche anchored in German waters, and he disdained apology or excuse, for what had been done had been dictated by the interests of France. This emphatic speech was much applauded.

THE DIVISION.

At the close of M. Goblet's brief and unimportant rejoinder to the Prime Minister the discussion terminated, and the President announced that eight resolutions were before the House. All but one of these were virtually hostile to the Government, but of these seven only two—those presented by M. Millerand and M. Goblet—were so framed as to imperil in any way the interests of the Government. Each of these spoke of the necessity of "pursuing a pacific policy without in any way abandoning the interests and the dignity of the country" and made no less vague reference than this to either of the two acts of the Government which were the obect of today's interpellation. The resolution accepted by the Government was that of M. Trelat, which simply said:—"The Chamber, approving the declarations of the Government, passes to the order of the day." The Government refused the order of the day pure and simple. Before the vote was taken Mgr. d'Hulst delivered a patriotic little speech which, in the words of M. Marcel Habert, was the ecclesiastical benediction on France's visit to Kiel. The Trelat resolution was then adopted by 362 votes to 105.

THE P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M. P., presided at the 109th half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, held on June 12, at 122, Leadenhall-street, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the board were able to declare the usual interim dividend. This, he said, had been fully earned, and there could be very little doubt that at the end of the year they would be able to pay their normal annual dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. Although, so far, as he could judge, the revival in trade they were all expecting has not yet come, it had been a fortunate date during the half-year under review as to obtain a slight increase in their revenue, both in respect of freight and passage money. At the same time that additional revenue was not due in any way to improved rates, but simly to the fact that they had been employing larger vessels in some of their trades, as well as sailing to greater advantage. In fact, the Eastern trade had been singularly disappointing in some of its most important aspects:—

The export trade of India had been in a most depressed condition during the past twelve months. He mentioned at their meeting in December last that the export trade of India showed a falling off in five years of a million tons, and he regretted to say that that decline had continued, at all events, up to the close of the six months referred to in the report. Turning from India to Australia, they happily found a little rift in the great cloud which had hung over that country; but unfortunately, there was not yet any general rebound in the direction of prosperity. This state of things, in addition to lowering freights, had a detrimental effect on their passage returns in connection with the Australian Colonies. China, on the other hand, showed a better state of affairs. There had been an unusually large export trade from China during certain months of the year, but he scarcely expected to see it maintained, because he was inclined to believe that a large mass of produce was hurried forward in consequence of the war with Japan. It was much too soon for anyone to predict the results of the late serious conflict between China and Japan, either commercially or politically, but he felt sure that a new and serious Eastern question was rising on the political horizon which would add vastly to the anxieties of those who had to safeguard the interests of Great Britain in the Far East. Apart from the political aspect of the situation, there was of course, a natural anticipation of an enlarged intercourse in the future with China. For his own part, however he was of opinion that the worthy Chinaman, for whom he had the greatest possible affection, was as slow in peace as he was in war, and speaking with some little experience of that empire, he confessed that he did not anticipate any sudden revolutionary development. Development would undoubtedly take place, but it would be he felt sure of a gradual character. With respect to Japan, they might possibly anticipate a somewhat more rapid march of events. He thought Japan was likely during the next few years to exhibit very marked progress, but he was afraid that progress would be of no benefit to either British manufacturers or shipowners. As Bombay had superseded Manchester in the spinning trade to a large extent, so Japan was now straining every nerve, and had succeeded to a large extent, in superseding Bombay. A small straw showed the way the wind blew, and a single fact, such as was brought to his notice a few days ago, pointed in the direction he was indicating. Only two years ago an enormous trade was done between the North of Europe and India in lucifer matches; but within the last twelve months the whole of that trade had, he understood, been absorbed by Japan. They must look forward to the fact that Japan, with her enormous resources, would be a serious competitor with this country in the great markets of India and China. He need scarcely say that if this result should occur it would be owing in no slight measure to the bounty which Japan would obtain owing to the depreciation in the value of silver. This naturally led him to refer to the question of exchange in connection with their own accounts, and he regretted to say that during the six months under review they had suffered an additional loss of £20,000 over that in the corresponding period of the previous year. Their loss on exchange was now represented by the tremendous figure of £200,000 for the whole year. He had no desire to make a bimetallic speech. That would not be the place to do so, and he merely stated facts as they affected their own company. It had sometimes occurred to him that if the present downward course of silver continued, some future chairman—he hoped it would not be in his time—would have to summon the general meetings of the company, not in London, but in Hong Kong, Hiogo, or some great Eastern port, and that their service, instead of being pivoted on London as at present, would be pivoted on some port in the Far East where their expenditure, and he was afraid their dividends also, would be paid in silver:—

Their Australian passenger traffic showed a loss in comparison with their receipts of four years ago of no less than £70,000. Next year they might expect to receive notice of the termination of their mail contract with Australia, India, and China, which would draw all terminate in the year 1898, and they would deal with the matter when it arose on the same principle

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR has much enjoyed his little cycling tour in Gloucestershire and looks all the better for having exchanged the House of Commons for the country. He is not yet a "scorcher," and cares nothing for record-making.

The Pope, it is said, is about to write a new letter on the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon races, which will be a complement of that lately addressed to the English. The next Consistory will be held about October, when new bishops will be nominated.

Professor Doughtery, whom Mr. Morley has appointed Assistant Under Secretary at the Irish Office, in place of Sir W. S. B. Kaye retired, is one of the best known Protestant Home Rulers in Ireland. He is a Presbyterian clergyman, and for several years has been Professor of Logic, Belles Lettres, and Rhetoric at the Magee College, Londonderry.

The New York wedding of the year, the marriage of Miss Adele Sloane, one of the grand-daughters of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, to Mr. James A. Burden, jun., is said to represent an outlay of nearly a million dollars. According to a contemporary, "Miss Sloane's trousseau is simply a revelation. There is everything in it that ever was thought of in connection with a trousseau. It cost, including the pearl trimmings, about £8000."

There has been produced in New York a burlesque entitled "Hamlet!!!," by Mr. Grattan Donnelly. The author's leading idea appears to be to turn Shakespeare's text into American slang, as:—Hamlet—"Oh, my prophetic soul! My east-side uncle." Ghost—"That was the chump that done me." The duty of Miss Kate Davis was to represent the Queen as drunk and incapable." Mr. Henley is reported to have appeared ashamed of his part of Hamlet, whereby it is stated that he "won the sympa thy of the audience."

Mrs. Frank Leslie is evidently one of those who believe that divorces are made in heaven." She has again arrived in England and here is an extract from an interview with her:—"Do I expect to see my former husband, Willie Wilde? Why, I think I shall see him. He is with his sister now. I believe. It will not make any difference. Why, yes, I should like to see him. You know, our marriage was nothing more than a mistake. There is nothing save the most friendly feeling between us to-day. We know now that we were not fitted for each other, although I still have the deep respect for his genius that I always had. Willie is only a wayward boy."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson frequently tells a good story, and often he is himself the hero of it. At a recent Veto Bill demonstration in Essex, Sir Wilfrid, acknowledging a vote of thanks, remarked that somebody had said he was "venerable," and somebody else that he was "gallant." The one term had something clerical about it and the other something military, and neither the one nor the other was anything in his line. "I will tell you," continued Sir Wilfrid, "what I am. There was a school in the North of England, and the master gave the children a long disquisition upon the steam engine, and when he thought they all understood it, he asked, 'What is it that does the work of forty horses and drinks nothing but water?' and they called out, 'Sir Wilfrid Lawson!'"

We have had the Academy reviewed from the critic's point of view; why not from the tailor's? After all, no small proportion of the wallspace is given up to portraits; and of the portraits, to the representation of clothes. So our contemporary The Tailor and Cutter has "done" the exhibition from the point of view of the artist in clothes, and the results are published this week. On the whole it pronounces the show to be very good, but it finds a general tendency to overdress. This is especially noticiable, we are told, in Mr. Onless's "Duke of Cambridge" (200):—He is in full evening dress, with a number of medals on the roll of his coat; a broad blue ribbon diagonally crosses his breast, and, as if this were not enough, a fur-lined overcoat surmounts all, sufficiently thrown back to show the undergarments and ornaments. If our readers will pardon the presumption, they could not have been better rendered on one of our fashion plates. The military portraits generally are much praised by the "Tailor," "but on the Prince of Teck (85), in officer's garb, with astrachan trimming, no attempt seems to have been made at a correct rendering of detail, which, as compared with the others, very much mars the effect of the picture." The "Tailor" doesn't like the Impressionists. He wants to know what's what, and the Impressionists do not always tell him. Even Mr. Sargent's "Mr. Coventry Patmore" (172) does not escape criticism. "The vest has no pockets, while the roll is not formed with good taste." However, "Mr. Patmore has a striking face," which, it is admitted, redeems the picture from total failure. But the Tailor's scorn for Mr. Sargent's other male portrait (Mr. W. Graham Robertson, No. 503) is terrible:—This is the most singular and peculiar-looking portrait in the Academy. It is described in our notes as "a long Frock Coat put on a lamps post." This is a full-length portrait, and only one foot and leg shows below the coat. It is a tall figure, and so extremely slender as to induce us to throw discredit upon its being a faithful picture. The figure looks as if it would measure twenty-eight inches breast and about twenty-six waist, with no hips, and the long coat clinging close to the legs to the bottom. When we add to this that the details of coat are very poorly defined or rendered, some idea of this figure may be formed. Tailors visiting the Academy should not miss this figure. Mr. Sargent, it is clear, will never receive a commission to "one of our Fashion Plates."

Since the last attack on his life, Signor Crispi has constantly worn under his shirt a light, but solid, coat of mail. So a Genoese newspaper declares. The "New Age" recalls the fact that, after Bismarck was fired at in Berlin thirty years ago, he also wore a still shirt next his skin. The Joke about him was that he got his linen at the Iron-mongers. After all, it comes for something to belong to the "great unknown."

More Americans will go to Europe this summer than ever before. So say the representatives of the steamship companies on the other side. A great many went, they add, in 1892. In 1893 the cholera scare kept thousands at home. Last summer the times were bad, and that cut down foreign travel. This summer there is nothing to hinder and the rush has already begun. "Americans go to Europe when they feel rich enough to afford themselves that treat; also when they feel too poor to spend the summer at home."

A Titian at 200fl., a Leonardo da Vinci at 100fl., Murillos at 20fl., and Dutch Masters at 10fl. to 15fl.—and all genuine—this ought certainly to make the collector's fingers itch. These figures, however, were not realised at a sale, but were merely placed upon the pictures of a Viennese collector by the valuators appointed by the Austrian courts. Two years ago the owner handed the collection, which numbered seventy paintaings, to a dealer as security for a loan of 55,000fl. The dealer had the pictures valued by several experts, and the various estimates ranged from 200,000fl. to 250,000fl. The repayment of the loan ought to hav taken place recently, but as the borrower was in default, the dealer took legal steps to recover his principal and interest. The artistic methods of the court valuators seem to differ radically from those of the other experts, inasmuch as the value of the entire collection is set down by them as only 4,875fl.

In estimate drawn up by the court experts—who, by the way, are described as "sworn art connoisseurs"—no doubt as to the genuineness of the more important canvases is expressed. In one or two cases it is specially stated that certain works ascribed to Rembrandt are only "of the Rembrandt school." It is assumed, therefore, that any doubt regarding the others would also have been indicated Here are some of the more interesting figures:—

Titian	Annunciation	200fl.
Murillo	Adoration	20fl.
Da Vinci	Holy Family	100fl.
Paul Veronese	Christ and the Woman of Samaria	150fl.
Salvator Rosa	Landscape	100fl.
Tintoretto	Portrait of Senator	300fl.
Tintoretto	Repentant Magdalene	200fl.
Poussin	Finding of Moses	200fl.
Guardi	Landscape	40fl.

In addition, a large number of Dutch masters were set down at 10fl. to 15fl. The owner of the collection, being dissatified with the valuation of the "sworn art connoisseurs," has appealed for a revision of the estimate. The court, having convinced itself that the valuation of old masters is a somewhat delicate operation, has at length granted the petition, and ordered that the experts shall give the reasons which have guided them to their singular conclusions.

According to an interview with Miss Cissie Loftus in "To-Day," most of the subjects of her imitations appreciate the attention:—" Yvette Guilbert, for instance, was kind enough to actually ask me to add her to my repertoire. Among those who have been good enough to [illegible] every way by repeating their songs [illegible]on, have been Miss Letty Lind, [illegible] the American [illegible] success in Gentl[illegible] an objection [illegible] debarred from [illegible] Elen; the latte[illegible] but the music [illegible] bject."

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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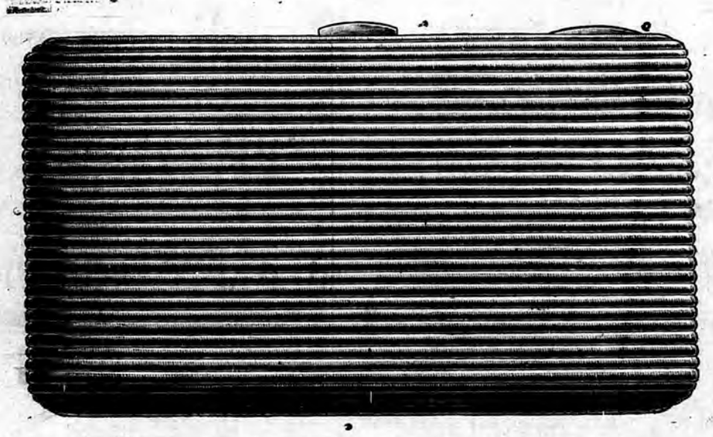

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